WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 20



A New Era of Papal Diplomacy Clerics' Criticism of Pope's Foreign Travel Is Subsiding agree that it is because they now understand why the pontiff is compelled to visit far-off places and of what

By Don Schanche

Los Angeles Times Service VATICAN CITY — As Pope John Paul II em-barked Wednesday on his 21st papal trip abroad, some church scholars say his often-criticized foreign travel has wrought an epochal change in the development of the Roman Catholic Church, one that no future pontiff can likely put aside.
"After 19 and one-half centuries he has catapulted

the church out of Rome and out of Italy," said an approving churchman who only a year ago was sharply critical of what he saw then as the pontiff's danger-

ous and costly globetrotting.

John Paul left Wednesday on an 11-day journey to South Korea, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Thailand. His route took him westward around the world, beginning with a brief meeting in Fairbanks, Alaska, with President Ronald Reagan, who was en route home from China:

In all, the pope will cover more than 24,000 miles (38,700 kilometers), visit 11 places in five countries, celebrate nine Masses and deliver 40 speeches. This is a more demanding schedule and in some respects as exhausting and controversial as his trip to Central America and Haiti 14 months ago. At that time a number of clerics here criticized the

pope's seeming wanderlust, many because the travel appeared to distract him from urgent administrative matters. Some cited the cost, usually borne by churches in the host countries. The cost of the papal visit to Britain two years ago was \$10 million Others warned of the personal risk in travelling.

Today there are fewer critics. Many churchmen

In a long analysis, the report said

the 1920 partition of Ireland had

and had created instability in the

It also accused Britain of not

land, the only policy it has imple-

Prime Minister Garret FitzGer-

ald, introducing the report at Dub-

lin Castle, once the seat of British

form a basis for common ground

"We have sought to raise our

power in Ireland, said:

Property is going where the ferment is, where the church still means something and is going somewhere, growing," said a church scholar, a former critic of papel travel. "Christianity has lost much of its vitality in the traditional Catholic heartland of Italy and the rest of

he says the church gains from having such a peripatet-

Europe, but it is a vital, going concern in places like Africa, Latin America and Asia, even in countries where Christians are small minorities."

He pointed out that the church was growing more rapidly in Asia and Africa than in any of the Western countries, citing India, which the pope has not yet visited, as having more Roman Catholics than both

A Vatican diplomat who has watched John Paul develop in the past five and one-half years into what he called "a truly universal pope," said: "I think he sees America and Europe as having taken the wrong turn, with both capitalist and Marxist materialism stultifying religion, while the Third World, even for-gotten places like New Guinea and the Solomons, epresents the new front line of the church."

Although the recognition has come late that the pontiff sees his job as that of a personal, hands-on pastor to the world, a senior cleric noted wryly that the church had plenty of warning. "His first words after his election on Oct. 16, 1978, were of his universal mission." he said.

Another priest, a church historian and theologian,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

All-Ireland Political Forum Urges Reunification

DUBLIN - A group of politicians from both parts of Ireland called Wednesday for Irish reunification as the best way to end 15 years of sectarian and political violence in British-ruled Northern Ire-

rum, set up last year by the Dublin island's main nationalist parties, made it clear that it saw a unitary Irish state as the best solution.

The report outlined three possibilities: an all-Ireland state ruled from Dublin, a federal arrangement with parliaments in both Belfast and Dublin, and "joint authority" over Northern Ireland by London and Dublin.

The forum stated that its members preferred an all-Ireland state. But it added that this would be achieved only "by agreement and consent" and would require "irrev-lished, it was rejected by the hard-supports violence.

ocable guarantees for the protection and preservation of both the Paisley. He and several followers unionist and nationalist identities."

Reagan saluted the pontiff's "quest for human rights and world peace." Page 2.

The north's main Protestant parties, which refused to participate in the forum, already have rejected any move that would weaken their union with Britain. And London A report by the New Ireland Fo- has said it will not pull out of Northern Ireland unless the majorgovernment and composed of the ity of the province's 1.5 million people desire it.

But the report declared that "Britain must help to create the conditions which will allow this process" of reconciliation to begin. Britain has a duty to respond now in order to ensure that the people of Northern Ireland are not condemned to yet another generation of violence," the report added. All the proposals would include

guarantees for the province's one million Protestants, it said. Even before the report was publine Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian traveled from Belfast to Dublin during the night to stick posters on Irish government buildings, pro-claiming "Ulster Is British."

An economic study accompanying the forum's report said the outlook for Northern Ireland was bleak so long as "the present political paralysis and violence continues." with unemployment, now 22 percent, forecast to reach 32 per- mented . . . is one of crisis cent in the 1990s.

The forum, set up a year ago, is made up of leaders and other members of the three main political parties in the Irish Republic and the main nationalist party in Northern Ireland. Northern Protestant leaders refused to join. Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republi-can Army, which is waging a guerrilla war agains! British rule in the north, was not invited because it

between the two traditions in this island and of common action by the two governments ... designed to reconcile these two traditions." The Catholic hierarchy in Ireland has indicated it is prepared to accommodate Protestant traditions in a united country. However, it has objected to any move that would remove the Irish Republic's ban on make it easier to practice birth control or obtain divorce. All are im-

portant issues for the north's Prot-The report warned that not only Northern Ireland but Britain and the Irish Republic as well faced major upheaval if the centuries-old sectarian problem was not solved

"The immediate outlook for the north is extremely dangerous unless an acceptable political solution is found," it said. "The long-term damage to society worsens each day that passes without political

progress."
The report added: "The need for progress towards this objective is now so urgent that there can be no justification for postponing action. A major reassessment by Britain ... is required."

The report noted the failure of British attempts to create political power-sharing in Northern Ireland and the need for new structures to

end the deadlock. Participating in the forum were the Republic's ruling party, Fine Gael; the main opposition party, Fianna Fail; the Labor Party; and Northern Ireland's Social Demo-

eratic and Labor Party.

been arbitrary and against the wishes of most of the Irish people, doing enough to end the violence. "Despite the British government's stated intentions of obtaining political concessions in Northern Iresights to new horizons and to set out ideas which could, we hope, Christian territory north of Beirut. A Syrian military spokesman said they were arrested by Syrian troops spokesman said in Jerusalem that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir had taken personal charge of the situation and that the U.S. State Department was actively involved. The Lebanese and French governments have also been approached for help, he said.

el had also asked the United Na-FLYING BOBBIES - Policemen from the south of England arrived Wednesday in Castle Donnington in the of the men. heart of the Nottinghamshire coalfields to maintain order on picket lines as the strike by British miners continued. Shmuel Roga and Nahum Nesher,

Mondale Wins In Tennessee, Jackson in D.C.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispenches NASHVILLE, Tempessee — Walter F. Mondale has won Tennessee's Democratic presidential primary, which opened an impor-tant week of delegate-selection contests in which Senator Gary Hart is struggling to avoid being eliminated from the race.

Also Tuesday, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson scored his first outright primary victory by defeating Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart in the District of Columbia.

After recent losses to Mr. Mondale in the South, the Midwest and the East, Mr. Hart had hoped for a victory in Tennessee. The state's primary was the first major contest in an eight-day period during which 771 convention delegates, more than a third of those needed to nominate, are to be allocated.

Following Tuesday's results, Mr. Hart needs strong performances in the next few days to check Mr. Mondale's momentum. He would have to win nearly 9 of every 10 delegates through the end of the voting June 5 to win the nomination outright.

Mr. Mondale, however, has to win only half the remaining delegates — 1,208 pledged ones at stake in the primaries and caucuses and 252 unpledged — to clinch the nomination before the convention opens July 16 in San Francisco.

Final unofficial results in Tensee showed that Mr. Mondale had won 131,836 votes or 41 percent. Mr. Hart 93,092 or 29 percent, and Mr. Jackson 80,847 or 25 percent. Three percent of the vote went to candidates who have withdrawn from the race, and 2 percent was uncommitted.

Based on those results, Mr. Mondale was projected to win 31, Mr. Hart 21 and Mr. Jackson 13 of the state's 76 delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The rest will be appointed later.

Complete, unofficial results in the District of Columbia showed Mr. Jackson with 67,091 votes, or 67 percent, Mr. Mondale with 25 or 25 percent and Mir Hent

In the nation's capital Mr. Jack-

Israeli "saboteurs" who tried to in-

filtrate Syrian positions in northern

el's liaison office in Maronite

An Israeli Foreign Ministry

An Israeli spokesman in Dbaiyeh, north of Beirut, said Isra-

tions to help in gaining the release

The three, Eran Florentin,

Lehanon.

Tuesday.

3 Israeli Officials Held

By Syrians in Lebanon

Mondale 4. Mr. Hart won none. Mr. Mondale's showings in the two primaries put him nearly 600 delegate votes ahead of Mr. Hart and about 750 votes shy of the absolute majority needed for the

Mr. Mondale called the Tennessee outcome a "strong victory" that moved him "a step forward toward the nomination." He said it is now "much more possible" that he will win the nomination by the end of the primary season, but cautioned that it is "a little bit early" to talk about Mr. Hart leaving the race.

Mr. Jackson also said he was pleased by his performance in Tennessee, a state whose voting population is only 14 percent black. He won three of the state's four large cities, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga.

"We come out of Tennessee with our self-respect, the numbers are still coming in," Mr. Jackson said. "I feel good about the double-digit numbers in Tennessee, and they are still rising. We got our share of

[However, in an interview with The Washington Post on Tuesday, Mr. Jackson repeated his assertion that the party's delegate selection rules have cheated him out of delegates to which he would be entitled by his popular vote. Page 3.]

Mr. Hart, in a statement issued in Dallas, said: "I'm disappointed that we didn't do better in Tennessee, but I am encouraged by the fact that a majority of the voters in that state are looking for an alternative to the kind of traditional special-interest politics represented by the front-runner. We waged a good fight and now take our campaign into states which vote next week. The nomination is still an open contest and will go all the way to the convention."

Will T. Cheek, Mr. Hart's Tennessee state campaign manager, said low voter turnout had helped give the victory to Mr. Mondale. Nobuly turned them on, ap-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Crash of MiG-23, Not Stealth Plane, Reportedly Killed American General

By Robert C. Toth Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON - A top-secret aircraft that crashed last week in Nevada, killing a U.S. Air Force general, was an advanced Soviet airplane, probably a MiG-23 fighter, and not a Stealth plane, according to Pentagon sources.

The air force, in its official reaction to the crash, had described the plane only as a "specially modified test aircraft." But Pentagon, national security and aircraft

industry officials said Tuesday that, contrary to earlier reports, it was not a Stealth aircraft. The Stealth planes being developed by the United States have a special capacity to escape detection The Soviet plane, flown by Lieutenant General

Robert M. Bond, deputy commander of the Air Force Systems Command, had apparently been modified in the United States, perhaps for test purposes or for a future mission in or near the Soviet Union.

Extreme secrecy has surrounded the accident, apparently because of the sensitive manner and purpose for which it had been modified or because of the way the United States had obtained the

In the past, Soviet defectors have escaped to

allied countries in Soviet aircraft, among them a Russian pilot who in 1976 flew a late-model MiG

A source said that General Bond, 54, was flying close to the surface of the desert at Mach 2, or twice the speed of sound, when the plane apparentwent out of control and crashed Thursday. General Bond ejected before the crash, but his parachute shredded because of the high speed and he was killed.

A number of knowledgeable officials with the air force and Pentagon refused to comment on the report that a Soviet-made or Soviet-style aircraft was involved. All insisted that the issue was too sensitive to discuss.

While refusing to discuss the plane involved, several officials in Washington questioned the wisdom of allowing a three-star general to fly a test aircraft of any kind, despite his high qualifications

General Bond had spent more than 5,000 hours in high-performance fighters, including combat experience in Vietnam, and routinely flew to keep up his flying proficiency. The accident occurred in the southwest corner of

the Nevada Nuclear Test Site, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas, after the plane

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Mixing High Tech and Liberal Arts Nonspecialists Get a Dose of Engineering in U.S. Schools

By Edward B. Fiske New York Times Service

Billington of Princeton University, the Eiffel Tower is not only a marvelous feat of engineering but also a microcosm of 19th-century

Mr. Billington is a professor of architecture and engineering. In his lectures, he shows his students how the tower is designed to resist wind pressure. But he also leads them through the political and aesthetic disputes over its construction, how it was financed, the influence of the landmark on early Cubist painting and what it meant to French leaders when it was completed in 1889.

"The Eiffel Tower was a way of recovering their country's self-image as a great industrial nation after the ignominious defeat by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War." he said.

Professor Billington's course, aimed at liberal arts students rather than future engineers, is one of a growing number of efforts in leading colleges and universities around the United States to teach

nonspecialists about technology. The trend reflects a conviction

cated person needs to know not designing of a nationwide energy only about traditional areas of network. New York Times Service knowledge, the humanities, the so-NEW YORK — To David P. cial sciences and the natural sci-villington of Princeton University, ences, but also about the methods, as part of a new the Fiftel Tower is not only a mar-

> "We teach poetry and music and art to give people a richer life," said edge of technology among future decision-makers." of technology and society at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. "If people understand what's going on inside a computer or TV, they will enjoy it James D. Koemer, president of the foundation. "They recognize that

Syracuse University has begun requiring liberal arts students to take a sequence of three courses exposing them the "ideas and concepts that are intrinsic to engineering." Wellesley College has a new Technology Studies Program to in-troduce humanities and social science majors to topics ranging from the social impact of television to impact of technology on the Third World.

Liberal arts students at Stony Brook can often be found at La-Guardia Airport studying the scientific and psychological effects of noise pollution. Their counterparts in the Values, Technology, Science that, with computers and other products of technology now so prominent in modern life, an edu-

values and thought processes of engineering and applied science.

autou, winch, as part of a new program, has awarded nearly \$5 million to three dozen leading like

James D. Koerner, president of the foundation. They recognize that controlling technology and turning it to humane ends requires first an understanding of technology." Professor Billington's discussion

of the Eiffel Tower exemplifies the trend. His course, "Structures in the Urban Environment," is centered on his assumption that, as he puts it, "engineering relates to ev-erything we call the liberal arts to-

Using high school mathematics, the professor first explains the scientific principles underlying the tower's shape. He notes that it is a vertical cantilever" and shows them how the tapered design, unlike a heavy stone structure such as the Washington Monument, effectively combats the forces of wind (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

INSIDE

Workers in Honduras and El Salvador protested government policies and U.S. military pres-

"advance our war" against drug traffickers after the killing o his justice minister. Page 3. Ethnic violence in Indonesia has strained relations with Pa-

■ Colombia's president seeks to

pua New Guinea. Page 5. ■ Calvin Klein and Geoffrey Beene stand at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum, Hebe Dorsey reports. Page 5. BUSINESS/FINANCE

The French government proposed a package of measures to stimulate the creation of A SPECIAL REPORT

■ Turkey's austerity plan for the economy and its gradual re-turn to democracy have drawn praise, but the future is uncer-

TOMORROW

The most surprising museum show in Paris, according to Mary Blume, presents desks from the late 19th century to iomorrow.

2 Jewish Settlers Reported to Confess To Attack on Arab College in Hebron

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli newspapers and army radio reported Wednesday that two of the Jewish settlers arrested last week for planting bombs on Arab buses had also confessed to the attack last July on the Islamic College in Hebron, in which 3 Arabs were killed and 33

trained members of elite army units, army radio said. There was no official statement from the police, and a police spokesman declined to comment on the reports.

The news organizations, quoting high-level security sources, said that the two unnamed suspects had re-enacted the crime Tuesday for police officials and videotape cameras. A third man believed to have been involved is being sought, the

radio reported.

The July attack was the worst case of Jewish terrorism against Arabs in many years. Three or four masked men raced onto the campus of the Islamic College, threw a hand grenade and fired automatic weapons into crowds of Arab stu-

wanted to kill many more people.

The radio quoted security sources
as saying that the two were convinced their actions were justified.

The arrests are apparently the result of infiltration and intelli-

The two are among 19 Jews ar-The two are among 19 Jews argence work done by the Shin Beth, rested in connection with a major Israel's secret police. The agency investigation into what is being described as a sophisticated network Arab terrorist cells, but until recent of Jewish terrorists based in the West Bank settlements of Kiryat wounded. The two were highly Arba and Ofra. Those in custody are said to be part of the mainstream of the Gush Emunim movement, which has been in the vanguard of settlement effort.

The newspaper Ma'ariv described one of the 19 suspects as a highly placed official on the West highly placed official on the West Bank and a winner of the Medal of Bravery for heroism on the Syrian front during the Arab-Israeli War of 1973. -

The arrests were made after large explosive charges were discovered attached to five Arab-owned buses last Friday. According to ITIM, the Israeli news agency, the suspects told interrogators that they carefully chose a bus line running from Jerusalem to the Kalandia refugee camp because they were sure that

gators that they viewed the opera- charges were set to go off at 4:30 union federation in 1973.

tion as a failure because they had P.M., when the buses would be full.

The arrests are apparently the result of infiltration and intelliyears it had little involvement in working against Jews.

The Jewish network that has been uncovered was organized into cells that had no contact with each other, the newspaper Yedioth Aharonoth quoted security offi-

Ma'ariv said that the authorities believed that as a result of the arrests, they were also close to solving the bombing attacks on three Arab West Bank mayors in 1980.

U.K. Union Chief to Retire

The Associated Press LONDON - Len Murray, 61. general secretary of Britain's Trades Union Congress, an dents and faculty members.

Army radio said Wednesday that the interned aboard.

Army radio said Wednesday that the interned the two suspects had told interro
Army Radio said the explosive leader of the 10.5-million-member

DAMASCUS - Syria said Dbaiyeh. The office was set up af-Wednesday it had captured three ter Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982. Syria has been pressing for its

The Israeli spokesman said the The three were described by Is-raeli officials as employees of Isra-trip when they lost their way and ended up in Syrian-controlled territory. They were picked up by Lebanese troops 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of Tripoli and apparently handed over to the Syrians, he add-

Officials in Jerusalem expressed deep concern and said it seemed likely Damascus would use them to bargain for a change in Israeli po-licy in southern Lebanon or for an exchange of Syrian or Palestinian prisoners held by Israel.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens said that if the three had been handed over by Lebanese forces to the Syrians, it was "a serious act and a blunder that should be corrected." He refused to say what Israel would do if diplomatic efforts failed

The three have what is described in Jerusalem as quasi-diplomatic status. The office to which they are attached would have been given official status had the May 1983 Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal accord been carried out. It was abrogated by Beirut under Syrian pressure, but Israel has refused to close the bureau.

It was believed to be the first time that Israeli personnel said by Israel to be diplomats had fallen into Syrian hands.

The Syrian spokesman, quoted by the Syrian news agency, said: "At 1300 hours [1000 GMT] yesterday, our forces arrested a threeman group of Israeli saboteurs who tried to infiltrate into the area held by our forces in northern Leba-

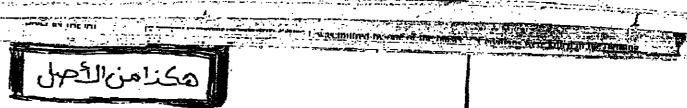
There was no independent account of the arrests, but a Lebanese radio station said the three Israelis had strayed into a Syrian-held area and had come under fire.

Syria's government-controlled media have recently said that pockets of Israeli agents had been planted in Lebanon to try to wreck prospects for peace and the formation of a national unity government by Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

The Israeli liaison office, in the Maronite heartland on the Mediterranean coast, maintains Israel's traditionally strong links with its rightist Christian allies. The incident followed repeated

charges by Damascus that Israel was plotting aggression against Syria Syria has 40,000 troops in Lebanon, facing Israeli forces in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Nigeria's New Regime Imposing Stringent Limits on Press

By Clifford D. May

New York Times Service LAGOS — The military regime that seized power here on New Year's Eve has taken strong measures against the Nigerian press, jailing five journalists and, in the view of some, intimidating many others.

On April 17 the military government issued a decree granting itself the power to close down newspapers and radio and television stations that are deemed to be acting against the government's interests.

It also empowered itself to imprison journalists for inaccurate reporting or articles that bring government officials into ridicule or disrepute. The decree was reminiscent of a 1976 order signed by the former head of state, Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo.

The April 17 decree was made retroactive, so journalists also became liable for what they wrote or broadcast before the order became law.

No charges have been made public against the five journalists in detention. In most cases, the articles that appear to have led to their arrests do not seem to have

been either erring or mocking.
"This is the first time in Nigeria's independent

history that a concerted attempt has been made to reporting on corruption, something the new regime restrain the freedom of the press," said Ray Ekpu, has pledged to wipe out. chairman of the editorial board of the independent Concord newspapers.

"They are demanding press sycophancy at gun-point," he added, "No other regime, military or civil-

The Nigerian press has long been considered exceptional in Africa, with a diversity of information and opinion that was shown when opposition and independent newspapers attacked the economic policies of President Shehu Shagari before he was deposed Dec.

The press overwhelmingly applauded the military takeover, and coverage of the new regime's actions and statements has been largely favorable.

But a cartoon in The National Concord seems to express the disenchantment of many journalists in recent days. It shows a man, labeled "press," being led away in handcuffs by a soldier. The man is pleading,

Press supporters argue that by curbing the media,

For some journalists, the most troubling aspect of

the crackdown is that no clear guidelines have been set

In one case, Tunde Thompson, diplomatic correspondent for The Guardian, was detained April 11 after publication of a story outlining the government's plans to overhaul the Foreign Service. Several of the changes on which Mr. Thompson reported have since

Security officials have indicated that Mr. Thompson will be released when he revealed his sources for the article. Mr. Thompson has refused, saying that to do so would violate professional ethics.

article questioning why former Vice President Alex Ekwueme remained in jail, while Mr. Shagari was under house arrest. The article suggested that tribal

ularly those who work in government-owned media.

Journalists charged with violating the new press decree face a special tribunal presided over by a High Court judge, sitting with three senior military officers.

jailed for up to two years, while news organizations face a minimum fine of \$13,000 or can be closed for up to 12 months. There is no right of appeal.

campaign has already had an impact. Several reporters and editors now speak candidly only on the under-standing that they not be quoted by name.

the government wanted to achieve.

At the same time, he added, some Nigerian report-

university professors, students' groups and lawyers' associations have also issued sta

Lieutenant General Robert M. Bond of the U.S. Air Force was killed in the crash of a

MiG-23 jet fighter, such as pictured above, according to sources in the Pentagon. The swept-wing plane is called the Flogger by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

U.S. General Said Killed Nimeiri Shifts

out of Nellis, and initial news re-ports of the accident suggested that General Bond was piloting one of

not flying the F-19 Stealth fighter, which is produced by Lockheed

developing, have not reached the

flight stage.
The near-invisibility of Stealth

absorbing paints and materials,

In Crash of Soviet Plane

lenko wrote in a book that he aircraft to radar is achieved

helped instruct U.S. pilots about through a combination of radar-

Some of the air force's secret such as composite fiberglass and Stealth test aircraft, which are re-

putedly almost invisible to radar uring the plane without sharp re-

'Miracle' by Pope Amazes Pilgrims

But Embarrasses English Physician

LONDON - An English doctor on a visit to the Vatican aston-

ished nuns and other pilgrims when he climbed out of a wheelchair after being blessed by Pope John Paul II, he said Wednesday.

"I heard someone say 'it must be a miracle,' but it wasn't —only an

embarrassment," said Dr. Jan Lavric, an able-bodied general practi-

Dr. Lavric said he traveled to Rome with a group of disabled people last month. After he sat down in the wheelchair, the only seat left in the Vatican's audience chamber, a Swiss guard unexpectedly began

"What would you do?" he said. "I couldn't jump up and run away,

"I tried to stop him, but he told me 'don't exert yourself."

Technology Courses Grow

On U.S. College Campuses

said. "I must say they were all very surprised."

had taken off from Nellis Air Force

Nellis is the home base of the

"Red Flag" squadron of planes that mimic Soviet aircraft and tac-

tics in training U.S. pilots for com-

the MiG-25 that a Soviet pilot, Vik-

tor I. Belenko, flew to Japan in 1976 has been at Nellis. Mr. Be-

red sensors, are also flown

the plane and its features.

tioner from Yorkshire.

wheeling him forward.

city of Paris was scared about the

financial commitment, so Eiffel

remm for the admissions conces-

sions for 20 years," Professor Bill-

Finally, Professor Billington

takes up the "values" issues raised

by the tower, from aesthetics to philosophy. "Paris was a masoary city, and the intellectual establish-

ment - people like de Manpas-

sant, Dumont and so forth -

thought it was a horrible, grisly thing and passed a petition around to get it stopped," he noted.

ineton said.

Base near that city.

WORLD BRIEFS

West German Printers Strike Again

FRANKFURT (AP) — West German printers staged new warning strikes Wednesday as the metalworkers' union prepared to poll members on protests supporting demands for a 35-hour workweek.

The IG Druck printers' union called a second wave of warning strikes in 95 shops across the country after the first meeting between union and management officials ended without tangible results. Similar stoppages were reported Wednesday in at least seven cities.

The union's call for a five-hour cut in weekly working time has been joined by West Germany's largest labor group, IG Metall, which was organizing a vote Thursday of 240,000 metalworkers in the Stuttgart region, in the first of two tests of worker support for a nationwide strike.

Yugoslav Intellectual Is Found Dead

BELGRADE (UPI) - Radomir Radovic, 33, one of the Yugoslav dissident intellectuals arrested last month and released after interrogation by communist authorities, has been found dead, friends said

They could not give the cause Mr. Radovic's death and said an autopsy would be carried out later this week.

Mr. Radovic, an electrical technician active in union work, was one of 28 persons arrested April 20 in a police raid on a Belgrade apartment and held for anti-state "hostile activity." The group included Milovan Djilas, a former vice president who now is a leading dissident writer.

Latin Diplomats Work on Peace Plan

PANAMA CITY (LAT) — The foreign ministers of nine Latin American countries have ordered a working group of diplomats to draw up a general plan for peace in Central America.

The plan will incorporate parts of a series of peace proposals covering political, social, economic and security issues that the foreign ministers reviewed Monday during a meeting sponsored by the so-called Conta-

Diplomats from the four Contadora nations - Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela - and from Guatemaia, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have been trying since January to draft the various peace documents. They have fallen short of agreement because of differences over political and military issues.

Angolan Rebels Expected to Free 10

LONDON (UPI) — Anti-government guerrillas in Angola next week will release 16 British hostages who have been held since Feb. 23, the Foreign Office said Wednesday.

The hostages, mostly workers in Angola's diamond industry, wen seized at a mine in northern Angola by members of UNITA, the Nationa Union for the Total Independence of Angola Last month UNITA free 89 prisoners, including 60 Portuguese and Filipinos who had beer captured with the British.

UNITA says it controls one-third of the country in its eight-year guerrilla war against the Marxist government of President Eduardo Do

Food, Water to Sikh Temples Cut Off

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Indian Troops cut off food and wate Wednesday to three shrines in Punjab state where Sikh fugitives ar hiding, the authorities said.

Troops of India's Border Security Force and Central Reserve Polic Force tightened their siege around three Sikh temples, cutting off foo and water supplies to an estimated 800 worshipers. The Sikh leade; Jamail Singh Bhindranwale, urged followers to march to the temples t "teach a lesson" to the troops.

Paramilitary troops also shot dead a youth and seriously wounde another in Batala, about 60 miles (100 kilometers) southeast of Amritsa A Sikh dissident leader was shot and critically wounded and a Hind militant leader was imprisoned as the violence continued in Punjab.

Aquino Investigators May Visit U.S

MANILA (UPI) — A commission investigating the Aug. 21 assassin. tion of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., announced plan Wednesday to visit the United States to interview 11 witnesses.

The commission's chairman, Corazon Agrava, said she had sent lette to the "prospective witnesses." If they agree to testify, she said, the tr will be made late this month or early next month.

The witnesses, both Filipino and American, include an airline mechan l Jose Fronda Sant

who claims to be a member of a government liquidation squad. Amor the other witnesses are reporters who accompanied Mr. Aquino on h return from three years of self-exile in the United States

Japan Urges End to Afghan "Threat"

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakason of Japan called Wednesday for a political settlement to the situation Afghanistan, which he termed "a serious threat" to world peace ar

Mr. Nakasone, who is on a tour of Pakistan and India, was speaking day after he pledged \$18 million to Pakistan to assist Afghan refuge who have fled into Pakistan since the Soviet Union intervened Afghanistan in December 1979.

We do not provide military aid to various domestic forces in Afghan

stan," Mr. Nakasone said in Rawalpindi. But he stressed that the disputad to be settled through diplomatic efforts in the United Nations and concert with other countries.

For the Record

About 400 French farmers used barbed wire and burning tires a straw to cut access Wednesday to government offices in the northeaste city of Metz in a protest against European Community farm policies, t police said. (Reuters)

Forty-seven passengers and crew members on a Chinook helicop were rescued Wednesday after the craft was forced to land in the Non Sea on a flight from British Petroleum oil fields, a BP spokesm reported. (AP)

Correction

Because of an editing error, an article from The New York Times in International Herald Tribune for April 26 missiated a provision fr. Indonesia's 1945 constitution. The constitution provides for the coun to have an "active" foreign policy.

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Herald Eribune

ian, has ever done that here."

"But, but, we won the battle together."

the government could cut itself off from news about the country's basic problems, as well as discourage

In another instance, The Statesman, a newspaper in Imo state, was ordered closed for two months and an editor and two reporters were dismissed after it ran an

discrimination may have played a role.

Several other journalists have been detained and later released, while many have been dismissed, partic-

The onus of proof is on the accused, who can be

Many journalists say they think the government

"If you were to do a content analysis of Nigeria's newspapers over the last two to three weeks," Mr. Ekpu said, "you'd see that a noticeable timidity had taken hold, a toning down. This is exactly the effect

ers have started to fight back.

The Nigeria Union of Journalists has filed suit in Lagos High Court seeking a declaration that the government's press decree is unconstitutional. Some

Reagan Greets John Paul in Alaska, Hails Quest for Human Rights, Peace

FAIRBANKS, Alaska - Presi-John Paul II here Wednesday and saluted the pontiff's "quest for human rights and world peace."

fit discussions on arms control, Poland and East-West relations into a 20-minute airport conference. "I can assure you, the American

peace in the world and to further the cause of human freedom and dignity," President Reagan said. The pope arrived by chartered jet from Rome, bound for Seoul. Mr. Reagan, describing John Paul as "a minister of peace and love," turned to a theme he brought up repeatedly in the speeches he gave during his six-day trip to Chi-

He told the pope: "An appreciation for the unalienable rights of from Seoul;
With Joh every human being is the very con-

dent Ronald Reagan greeted Pope your holiness that the quest for

human rights and world peace is a difficult, often disheartening task."
The president said that "far The president and the pope, more can be accomplished by the crossing paths here, were hoping to simple prayers of good people than more can be accomplished by the by all the statesmen or armies of

the world." "Only when the fellowship of all men under the fatherhood of God people seek to act as a force for is recognized and acknowledged, only then will the world finally

know true peace and understand-ing," he said.

The president, who arrived in Fairbanks early Tuesday morning from Shanghai, was to leave for Washington after his meeting with

■ Security Precautions in Seoul Clyde Haberman of The New York Times reported Wednesday

Thatcher Seeks Backing On Diplomatic Rules

support from West Germany on tions in London next month. Wednesday for a more stringent international convention on diplo- cused on the protracted budget dismatic immunity, maintaining that a agreement in the European Com-Libyan diplomat got away with munity. killing a British policewoman.

Officials said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher mised the issue talks at her country retreat, Chequers, outside London.

was shot from inside Libya's embassy in London on April 17 and that police had narrowed the list of suspects to two Libyans, both of whom had diplomatic immunity.

He said the two were among 30 Libyans who were besieged in the

embassy for 11 days, then expelled after Britain ended diplomatic relations with Libya. When the embassy ceased to have diplomatic protection, police entered and reported finding sever-

The government called for a review of the Vienna Convention reg-'alating diplomatic conduct, and Mrs. Thatcher promised to push

net contributor besides Britain. Home Secretary Leon Brittan Dadhafi Assails Britain said Tuesday that the policewoman

ing Britons working in Libya. He said he believed weapons and ammunition found in the abandoned building "may all have been planted by the British police."

Officials in London denied the

outside the London mission April wounded by gunfire from the building, and Constable Yvonne

Colonel Qadhafi said that "any country which does that, we shall have to treat them in the same manner. Wherever we can hurt them, see shall have the manner when the manner we shall have the manner when the manner was shall have the manner when the manner was shall have the manner was shall we shall hurt them."

nasty developments ever happened where British people were hurt, then the responsibility would lie with the British government.

"The British government is respecified for everything from A to shirt you recole count all of you." "The British government is re-sponsible for everything from A to 2."

New York, NY, USA 10010

cept that gave birth to our nation. day for a five-day visit, South Ko-"But no one knows better than rea has put its security machinery into high gear.

Concern for the pope's safety has been exceptionally high, in part because of news reports from Rome suggesting that international terrorist groups were plotting against him in South Korea. These groups were said to include a Turkish neo-Nazi organization as well as the Venezuelan terrorist known as Car-

"So far we have no formal word from the Vatican regarding this matter," the South Korean Roman Catholic prelate, Cardinal Stephen Sou Hwan Kim, said Tuesday. Nevertheless, a government offi-

cial said reports about possible threats against the pope had been received by South Korean intelligence authorities. He would not say where the reports had originated. When President Reagan came here in November, a heightened alert led to restrictions on dozens of anti-government figures. They

maintained that they had been put

under house arrest. The govern-ment said they had been watched closely but had not been under ar-This time, a government official said, there "will be watching" of political dissidents again. But he said that "nobody will be interfered

with or kept from his own volun-John Paul's visit comes against a backdrop of stepped-up student protests against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan.

The pope's trip has been de-Kold was eager to resolve the dif-scribed as a "pastoral visit," in-ferences, which caused the last EC tended to celebrate 200 years of when she met with Chancellor Helsummit meeting to founder on BritRoman Catholicism in Korea and

Pope's Travel Colonel Moamer Qadhafi on Wednesday accused Britain of sheltering Libyan terrorists and said British police had planted weapons and ammunition in Libya's embassy in London after the siege, United Press International reported

Speaking at a press conference, the Libyan leader also said the breaking of diplomatic ties by London was bound to have repercussions on ordinary citizens, includ-

Colonel Qadhafi also accused Britain of harboring "Libyan ter-rorists wanted by Interpol," an ap-parent reference to anti-Qadhafi dissidents who were demonstrating 17. Eleven demonstrators were

Fletcher was killed.

Asked if he could assure the safe-ty of Britons in Libya, he replied:
"There's no danger at all, and I've already emphasized this."
He added, however, that "if any

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LONDON — Britain sought mit of Western industrialized na-The Thatcher-Kohl talks also fo-

West German officials said Mr. rebate. West Germany is the only at an open-air Mass on Sunday

Criticized Less (Continued from Page 1) drew a parallel between what he believed John Paul was accomplishing today and what St. Peter

Christianity to Rome in the earliest days of the church. "The first Christians," he said, were Jews who could have remained just a parochial Jewish sect. but they broke with parochialism and moved out into universalism. "We don't accept responsibility for anything found in the bureau," Colonel Qadhafi said. Peter's arrival in Rome symbolized Christianity reaching for the ends of the earth, a universal church as opposed to a parochial, ethnocen-

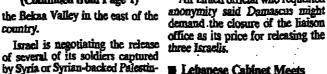
> "I think John Paul believes the time has come to recipitulate Peter's mission, to personally reach out to the ends of the earth and away from the parochialism that has come to characterize Rome. He is moving away from the Roman Catholic Church as an Italian and European concern and sees its mass." great future in the Koreas of this

to have become increasingly aware of the strength of his own personality, an almost charismatic quality that has made him perhaps the most recognized leader now living.

A Jesuit scholar said, "There is think you people count, all of you.'
Would the people believe Reagan
or Chernenko if they did it? He has credibility because he is not identified with the power blocs. He has become a third voice for the Third World, and he gains even more credibility when he goes to non-

dministrative detail and political squabbles that have overwhelmed many popes, he delegated the power to rale over Vatican City to Car-dinal Agostino Casaroli, 69, the secretary of state. The move was designed largely to give John Paul more time and freedom to deal with the world outside Rome, according to Varican sources.

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demand the closure of the liaison office as its price for releasing the Lebanese Cabinet Meets

of technology and society in the engineering school offers nine

courses a year to show students

"A scientist can usually pick the

problem he wants or one he can

how engineers think

Mr. Karami's government held its first cabinet session Wednesday.

lis, United Press International reported from Beirut. Nabih Berri, the Shiite Moslem militia leader, and Walid Jumblat, head of the Druze Moslem commu-

However, comments by officials dent Gaafar Nimeiri, who imposed indicated that General Bond was martial law in Sudan last weekend, has purged his cabinet and the gov-erning party, the Sudan News Agency said Wednesday. The Red Flag planes are mostly Corp. They also said that Stealth Northrop F-5 fighters. However, bombers, which Northrop Corp. is Major General Numeiry dismissed seven cabinet members, in-cluding the minister of foreign af-fairs, Mohammed Mirghani Mubarak, and of internal affairs, Ahmed Abdul Raham Moham-

Posts in Sudan

Party, Cabinet

KHARTOUM, Sudan - Presi-

Labor Minister Badr Eddin Su leiman, once considered the second most powerful politician in Sudan, both his cabinet role and his job as first secretary in the Sudanese Socialist Union, the nation's only political party.

Army generals were named to the cabinet in the posts of health minister and state defense minister, areas that have caused General Nimeiri's government the most prob-

lems in recent months. The moves further strengthened the hold of the military, which acquired wide powers of search and seizure and censorship under the state of emergency and martial law declared Sunday.

General Nimeiri, who is facing growing internal dissent over corruption and inefficiency in his ad-ministration, said the steps were required because of increas tivity by enemies both inside and outside Sudan.

that would have made things worse.."

After he kissed the pope's hand and was wheeled away by the guard, he stood up and folded the chair and carried it off, Dr. Lavric Christian rehels escalated theil struggle after General Nimeiri imposed Islamic law on the nation last year and have effectively cut off the southern part of the country. U.S. oil companies and others have been forced to abandon their projects in the region.

General Nimeiri, who has sur-(Continued from Page 1)

"through geometry rather than to paint the tower, and around 1909 so did Robert Delaunay. He vived at least 20 coup bids in 15 years, has also accused Libya and Ethiopia, as well as members of his

pects of the tower, including the economics of its construction. The ray of Paris was scared above. cabinet, of plotting against him. in the new cabinet, Hashim Osman, becomes foreign minister; Kamal Hassan Ahmed, internal af-fairs minister; General Abdulsawith the past, a symbol of the mod-em world and the potential for new lam Salih Fisa, health minister; and agreed to underwrite it himself in forms within the new technology." General Yousuf Hassan Alhaj, in-At Stony Brook, the department ternal state defense minister.

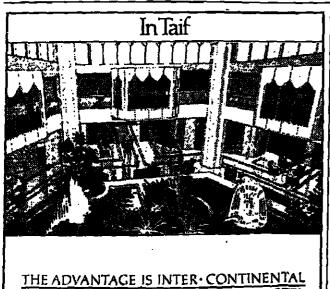
Scientist in U.S. This is different from a scientist," explained Professor Truxall. Presses for Cuts In Nuclear Arms

handle, and he measures what he Washington Past Service does against the laws of nature. The engineer is usually given a problem, and he has to come up with an au.S. president to push for "deep answer. He deals with trade-offs. cuts in nuclear weapons" to reduce WASHINGTON — It is time for "Eventually, though, it came to answer. He deals with trade-offs cuts in nuclear weapons" to reduce the seen as an aesthetic statement, a symbol of the Industrial Revolu-Academy of Sciences, the leading U.S. honorary society of scientists and engineers.

Frank Press, the science adviser in the Carter administration, said he believes there is a readiness among members of the public as well as scientists for "concrete steps" on reductions.

"As scientists with special knowledge of the nature and effects of nuclear weapons, we are distraught at the current state of world affairs and its dreadful implications," he said in a speech Tuesday meeting for two and a half hours. Much of the session is reported to at the annual meeting of the acadehave focused on the captured Israe-my, which has 1,400 members. The academy holds a congressional charter to advise the federal gov-

Dr. Press, a geophysicist, said he and a delegation of academy members would go to Moscow in early June to try to improve relations between Soviet and U.S. scientists.



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John Paul recently ordered sweeping changes in the Vatican hierarchy. To free himself from the administration of the continued from Barrell Aides An Israeli official who requested

Israel is negotiating the release of several of its soldiers captured by Syria or Syrian-backed Palestinian guerrillas. According to Shimiel Tamir, a Defense Ministry lawyer

involved in the negotiations, Israel

holds up to 300 Syrians.

mity, boyconted the session and remained in Damascus for talks with Syrian officials.

Jackson Urges Policy Talks With Rivals But Repeats Complaint on Delegates

By Milton Coleman and Juan Williams Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The Rev.

Jesse L. Jackson, saying he does not want to be a "spoiler," has urged his two rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination to meet with him to establish "areas of common Democratic agreement

on foreign and domestic policies.
In an interview Tuesday, Mr.
Jackson said he wanted to avoid a donnybrook" at the party's national convention in July. He repeated his assertion, how-

ever, that the party's delegate selec-tion rules have cheated him out of more than half the delegates to which he would be entitled by his popular vote, and he warned that the Democrats could lose the general election in November if they failed to accommodate the growing number of voters he said he had attracted to the party. Mr. Jackson said that some dis-

agreements with former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator Gary Hart of Colorado on voting rights enforcement and military spending might have to be settled on the floor of the San Francisco convention

However, he said, "If we put that at least in perspective, we can begin to home in on substance with an eye toward expanding the party healing the party — and an eye toward the contest with Reagan.

Mr. Jackson said he had talked Monday with Mr. Hart in Tennessee. He met with Robert G. Beckel, Mr. Mondale's campaign manager, for more than two hours Monday night in Washington. And he said he was encouraging a series of meetings between campaign aides in the next month.

Mr. Jackson said he hoped the candidates would meet later to agree on details on foreign policy and military spending.

Even if there is a first-ballot victory, there is such a distribution of popular support among the three that we still have to work vigorously to allow our interests to converge, and campaign together and do so vigorously if we intend to win," Mr. Jackson said at a meeting with reporters, editors and editorial writers of The Washington Post.



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson embraces Gloria Johnson, a high school student, at a celebration after his victory in the District of Columbia's Democratic presidential primary.

said he did not think his candidacy Charles T. Manatt, that he would had divided blacks and whites in not walk out of the convention. general or blacks and Jews in particular. He denied that the large black turnout for him was creating a white backlash that could hurt Democrats in November, Instead, he said, he has brought into the party many previously alienated voters who will carry the Democrats to victory in November.

Much of Jackson's conversation, punctuated by such phrases as "as Democrats" and "our party," contrasted sharply with his earlier tone of being prepared to take his fight on behalf of "the locked out" to the convention floor and beyond.

Yet he held open the possibility of a credentials fight in San Francisco and took sharp issue with reports that he had assured the letter to state party chairmen that Democratic national chairman, he estimated he would be responsi-

Mr Jackson first complained formally about the number of his delegates last week in a meeting with Mr. Manatt. He maintained that, while he had only 7 percent of the delegates allocated so far, he had won 18 percent of what he called the popular vote. By contrast, he said, Mr. Mondale had won 39 percent of the popular vote but had about 50 percent of the

A major reason for the disparity is a party rule that requires a candidate to get at least 20 percent of the vote in a congressional district to qualify for any delegates from that district.

Last week, Mr. Jackson said in a

JACKSON ble for five million or six million voters in the fall, and he asked that your state determine a method for the Jackson delegates to reflect more fairly our proportionate share or the popular vote in your recent primary or caucus.

After meeting with Mr. Jackson, Mr. Manatt also sent a letter to state party chairmen asking them son's request.

■ Skepticism on Manatt Plan Robert Shogan of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

The remedy Mr. Manatt has proposed for Mr. Jackson's complaint will produce only "minimal" re-sults, according to Kathleen Vick, president of the Association of Democratic State Chairs.

Mr. Manatt recommended that state party officials give "utmost consideration" to Mr. Jackson in choosing the delegates they are empowered to select. But Ms. Vick said party leaders believe this suggestion "transfers the heat from the national level to the state level."

Ms. Vick, chairwoman of the Democratic Party in Louisiana, said in a telephone interview that she had heard from about 15 state party leaders about Mr. Manatt's proposal, and that the response had enerally been negative.

Gene Russell, a spokesman for Manatt, said, however: "We've had discussions with 20 different state parties, and we're finding that they are not as negative as some people suggest. State party leaders have told us that they support what the chairman is trying to do."

North Carolina's state chairman, David Price, who was staff director of the party commission that revised the delegate selection rules, said that Mr. Manatt's approach, however well-intentioned, was "in direct contradiction of the spirit of

The issue is expected to come up when the state chairmen meet May 10 in San Francisco after a tour of the convention facilites.

The party officials choose atlarge delegates, whose allegiance to presidential candidates is supposed to reflect the preference of voters expressed in the caucuses and primaries. The selection of these delegates is generally governed by the same requirements to which Mr. Jackson objects.

Protesters in Santiago fought police who fired water cannon, tear gas and rubber bullets.

Workers in Honduras and El Salvador Protest Policies, U.S. Military Presence

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras vadoran workers took to the streets to mark May Day, protesting their governments' policies and the U.S. military presence in their countries. Demonstrators also marched in Chile and in Mexico.

About 2,000 union members in El Salvador defied a state of siege and held their first public rally in four years. In Honduras, as many as 50,000 workers milled about Tuesday in Tegucigalpa's Central Park after a march of several miles, many shouting "Yankee go home."

The demonstration was the largest in Honduras in years. Leftist speakers denounced the government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova for allowing a growing U.S. military presence.

"The present government is cor-rupt, is trying to liquidate the labor ions and is pro-American," Napoleon Acevedo Granados, president of the Unitarian Leftist Federation, told the marchers.

Mr. Acevedo Granados called for the "immediate expulsion" of Nicaraguan rebels, backed by the Central Intelligence Agency, from Honduras. He also criticized the U.S. ambassador, John D. Negroponte, for "becoming involved in all Honduran internal affairs, with the blessing of the puppet govern-

The demonstrators chanted slo-Thousands of Honduran and Sal-yadoran workers took to the streets than 2,000 U.S. troops who are in Honduras to conduct military exer cises and train soldiers from El Salvador in anti-guerrilla tactics.

In Santiago, Chile, riot police fired tear gas, rubber bullets and water cannon at demonstrators in the first May Day rally in a decade. The demonstrators were demanding the resignation of President Augusto Pinochet and the restoration of democracy. Organizers said more than 150,000 people attended. Police estimated the crowd at about 20,000.

The police battled the youths throwing stones for two hours, injuring at least 30 people and arrest-

The rally, the first allowed by the government since the military took power in 1973, was organized by the National Workers Command, an umbrella organization of the five main opposition labor unions.

In Mexico City, military police wielding clubs intervened briefly in Tuesday's May Day parade in the city's main square when a group of anti-government protesters attempted to enter the National Palace, police said.

About one million workers gathered in Revolution Square in central Mexico City for a May Day celebration organized by the Labor

The United States says there are

where in Africa. It says there are about 2,000 Cuban military advis-

education and construction.

In his address, Mr. Veiga said the "general assistance of the Cuban

people" to other countries was "the

ultimate expression of their working and revolutionary conscience."

brella organization

About 7,000 demonstrators chanting anti-government slogans broke into the parade directly in front of the National Palace, where President Miguel de la Madrid, union leaders and cabinet members watched the parade. There were no clashes between the two groups.

In San Salvador, leftist unions held their first public rally in four years. More than 2,000 workers marched under heavy police surveillance to the National Palace to protest the U.S.-backed government. No violence was reported.

"In comparison with past years, they are letting us demonstrate today with less repression," said a marcher. Others suggested that the government, facing Sunday's presidential election, was anxious to

show it permits freedom of speech. Troops backed by attack planes and artillery began a drive Tuesday on rebel positions northeast of the capital, according to reporters re-

turning from the area. More than 3,000 soldiers converged on leftist guerrillas, believed to be massed in an area about 40 miles (65 kilometers) northeast of the capital, according to Colonel Jaime Flores, commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade.

Bogota Opens A Campaign Against Drugs

Emergency Steps Listed After Slaying of Official

Compiled by Our Stoff From Dispatches BOGOTA — President Belisario Betancur, in a nationwide speech following the killing of his justice minister, has announced steps to "advance our war" against drug traffickers, which he said had given

Colombia "a black image."

The government declared a state of siege Tuesday after the killing of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. Authorities believe Mr. he was slain because of his campaign against the drug trade since he took

office eight months ago. Mr. Lara Bonilla was shot and killed by two men on a motorcycle who intercepted his car as he traveled home. One of the attackers was killed and the other was

wounded and captured. A police intelligence officer moted by United Press Interna-tional said the captured gunman. Bayron Velasquez, had confessed that the killing was plotted in Me-dellin, Colombia's narcotics center, but refused to say who hired him. Hours after the slaying, Mr. Betancur declared that his govern-

ment would not be intimidated. "We will take whatever measures are necessary to control this situation," the president said.

He said he was declaring a state of emergency so that "Colombia can recover its national dignity that s been trampled by drug traffick-s, giving us a black image throughout the world."

These are among the provisions of the state of siere: · All guarantees under the constitution have been suspended, and

national police and the military are on alert. Security forces can make arrests without warrants, and the president can issue emergency decrees and appoint military gover-

Public gatherings are prohibited unless specially authorized by

The U.S. government contends that more than balf the marijuana and cocaine illegally imported into the United States comes from Co-

Mondale Wins Tennessee Primary

mary and nobody came.

Political observers in the state also noted that the Colorado senator's understaffed campaign orga-nization had been unable to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of Senator John Glenn, and that Tennessee's large labor-union membership provided a solid core of support for Mr. Mondale.

District of Columbia primary, voting-age population is black.

Both Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale nessee could have an effect far hestake because voting in Texas and Ohio follows so soon.

total of 226 delegates will be at through the major primaries on stake. On Monday, 43 delegates June 5, he said. Conversely, fund-raising for Mr.

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

250,000 to 350,000 homeless people

in the United States, according to

the Department of Housing and

Urban Development.
The figure is much smaller than

previous estimates of the homeless

human services, said she was lead-

ing a campaign "to house and feed

an estimated two million homeless Americans." She was using a figure

widely accepted at the time, but her

WASHINGTON - There are

ana, North Carolina and Marywith a total of 368 delegates. (WP, AP, LAT, NYT)

■ Mondale Funding Edge Thomas B. Edsall of The Wash-ington Post reported from Washing-

Despite Mr. Mondale's decision to pay back about \$350,000 raised Both Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale by his delegate committees, he will gave up hope early of winning the be able to outspend his rivals in the closing weeks of the contest for the where more than 65 percent of the nomination, according to campaign officials.

Mr. Mondale has been taking in concluded that the outcome in Ten- about \$300,000 a week, his finance director, Tim Finchem, said Tuesyond the number of delegates at day. That healthy cash flow, combined with federal matching grants, will enable the campaign to spend · On Saturday, in the Texas cau- from \$2.5 million to \$3 million cuses and the Louisiana primary, a from the start of this month

Conversely, fund-raising for Mr.

(Continued from Page 1) caucuses. And next Tuesday, pri-parently," he said. "We gave a pri-maries will be held in Ohio, Indi-march 20 in the Illinois primers March 20 in the Illinois primary. Oliver C. Henkel, Mr. Hart's

lion by Mr. Hart and \$13.3 million

his campaign.

campaign manager, said contribu-tions have dropped from more than \$100,000 a day to less than \$40,000

Mr. Jackson has been running a shoestring campaign, spending no money on television advertising. By the end of March, he had spent \$2.1 million, compared with \$7.1 mil-

Mr. Mondale last week renounced the use of delegate committees that had spent money on his behalf without it counting against his \$20.2-million federal spending limit. He promised to pay back all donations from political action committees and all individual contributions exceeding \$1,000, at a cost of \$250,000 to \$350,000 to

He also agreed to count against his spending limit the \$450,000 to through the convention in July.

national profile of the homeless ing the problem.

Note: In a spoke sman for population, based on systematically collected data." The data, active housing department, defended are members of families.

tionally representative sample of 60

DELEGATE COUNT

Here is the United Press International count of delegates committed to each of the Democratic presidential candidates as of Wednesday morning. To win the nomination, a candidate must gain at least 1,967 of the 3,933 delegate votes.

Walter F. Mondale Gary Hart Jesse 1. Jackson

But the sharp decline in the volume of contributions to Mr. Hart has ended the danger, at least for the moment, that he would be vastly outspent in the closing weeks of

Mr. Finchem estimated that Mr. Mondale would have about \$4.6 million left to carry the campaign

The study also made these obser-

• At least 66 percent of the

Most homeless people are

white. Forty-four percent of those living in emergency shelters are black or Hispanic people or belong

sons," especially in New York and

Cuba Doubles Strength Of Militia to a Million

HAVANA -- Cuba has doubled the size of its militia forces to more

with active-duty armed forces of 225,000 and 190,000 reservists, ly 10 million people are prepared ployment elsewhere in the world. for military activity.

its militia, the Pentagon said in a study published a few weeks ago that once Havana's goals were reached, the Cuban militia and reserves would be larger than the U.S. National Guard and military reserves combined and that Cuba would be one of the most militarized nations in the world.

With Soviet military aid — \$1.7 billion for each of the last three years — Cuba had already established the best equipped military force in Latin America, Pentagon officials said, capable of mobilizing more troops than Brazil, Mexico or

"On this May 1," Mr. Veiga said "our fighting people yow to contin-ue preparing themselves to defend the fatherland at whatever cost."

rialists, and 13 percent for the shirts, olive drab field trousers and learn other military skills in train-

ing sessions that take place on

working hours.

By Joseph B. Treaster

than a million men and women.

"Militarily, today we are stronger than ever," said Roberto Veiga Menendez, a member of the milileadership and the director of were aimed at preparing the militia the Cuban Federation of Workers, members to combat an invasion of as he disclosed the expansion in a the island, formerly known as the speech Tuesday at the annual celebration of International Labor Day in Revolutionary Plaza.

With the expanded militia, along nearly 15 percent of Cuba's rough-

Noting Cuba's earlier an-70,000 Cuban military personnel ounced plans to double the size of and civilians operating in such countries as Angola, Ethiopia, Congo, Mozambique and elseers in Nicaragua along with 6,000 Cuban civilian advisers working in many levels of the Nicaraguan gov-ernment including public health,

Mr. Veiga, with President Fidel Castro at his side, called attention to rising tension between Cuba and the United States and cited fears of many Cubans that the United States might one day invade their island as it did Grenada. His audience included Cuban government leaders, foreign diplomats, visiting Soviet Navy personnel and several thousand Cuban workers who had been cited for outstanding perfor-

ekends or in the evenings after Last weekend several thousand militiamen and women took part in maneuvers on the Isle of Youth off southwestern Cuba. The maneu vers, government officials said \$264675 The Pentagon said that the ex-pansion of the militia, which consists of men who are above the draft age, boys who are below it and women of all ages, would free Cuba's active-duty forces for de-

measure time with elegance and Swiss precision. © CONCORD.

Concord Watch Company

population, which put the figure at "Today," it said, "the homeless to other minority groups. The report said that most homemetropolitan areas, a national surtwo million to three million. A are a much more heterogeneous vey of emergency shelter operators, spokesman for one anti-poverty group consisting of women (includ- site visits to 10 localities across the less people were in that condition. group termed the department esti-mate "utterly ridiculous." ing battered' women) as well as men, people of all age groups (including runaway youths), blacks and Hispanics as well as whites, and Hispanics as well as whites, In November, Margaret M. Heckler, secretary of health and

U.S. Agency's Estimate on Homeless Is Disputed

housing and urban development. Housing and Urban Development

said the study issued Tuesday by was "out of touch with reality" and

his department "provides the first had political reasons for understat-

ly collected data." The data, ac-the housing department, defended cording to the report, break the the study, which he said was "based

stereotype of homeless people as on over 500 interviews with knowl-single, middle-aged white alcoholic edgeable local observers in a na-

agency had not tried to make a for a very long period of time), and systematic count of the the homethose who are recently unemployed."
The report said the "most reli-Samuel R. Pierce Jr., secretary of

those with alcohol, drug abuse and

mental health-related problems,

families as well as single persons,

those who have never been em-

ployed (or have been unemployed

people; Washington, 3,000 to 6,400; and Boston, 3,100 to 3,300.

J. Thomas Cochran, deputy executive director of the United States Conference of Mayors, said the estimates "sound low." But he

able" estimate of the homeless population of New York City was 28,000 to 30,000. The report indi-cated Los Angeles had the largest Alfonsin Reviews homeless population, 31,300 to **Economic Ills** 33,800. The study estimated Chicago had 19,400 to 20,300 homeless

The Associated Press BUENOS AIRES - President Raul Alfonsin, opening the 1984 session of Congress, said Argenti-na's social peace was closely linked to its ability to meet "grave eco-nomic problems."

Addressing the Senate and House of Deputies on Tuesday, Mr. Alfonsin reviewed economic, political and social ills encountered said, "It is encouraging that the Reagan administration has recognized the existence of a national homeless problem." In December 1982, the Commuwhen his elected government took nity for Creative Nonviolence, a office Dec. 10, ending more than private nonprofit group that works seven years of military rule. Government economists will, with the homeless, said, "Home-lessness is a national problem of within a few days," present to the massive and increasing propor-tions, affecting at least two million International Monetary Fund a letter of intent on the renegotiation of the country's foreign debt "within

people." The group said the number of homeless approached three the aims and objectives that we have previously designated," he added. He has said he would not million last year. Mitch Snyder, a spokesman for the group, said the estimate of accept recessive austerity measures. 250,000 to 350,000 homeless was Argentina has a foreign debt of \$43 "utterly ridiculous." He said it billion and an annual inflation rate showed that the Department of of nearly 480 percent.

French Poll Sees Left Losing Vote PARIS - The French Socialist Party will win 22 percent of the

and a review of available local stud-

ies and reports."

Daily News

vote in elections for the European Parliament next month, according to an opinion poll published Wednesday by the Sofres organization in the rightist newspaper Le 53 percent planned to use the Euro- Party.

in English with highlights from the International **Herald Tribune** Morning from 8:45 to 9:45 a.m. Evening

from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. RADIO KLOY English-language station.

pean elections to express dissatis-faction with government policies. It also showed that 47 percent would vote for the main opposition list headed by Simone Veil, a former president of the European Assembly, 22 percent would vote for the outlitted with steel helmets, blue ion in the rightist newspaper Le

Communist Party. According to combat boots, are tangent to fire
the poll, 6 percent will back the rifles and pistols and operate as
The survey of 1,000 persons said extreme rightist National Front disciplined small units. They also

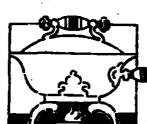


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Where the world is at homes

The New China Hand

Having acquired a taste for Chinese proverbs, President Reagan will grasp the wisdom of this one: "Whenever you do a thing, act so that it will give your friends no occasion for regret and your foes no cause for joy." By this modest measure, his journey to China was largely successful.

Mr. Reagan crossed the abyss of ideology with only a few missteps, solidified a useful relationship and left Shanghai amid cheers on the international workers' holiday.

This was mostly a symbolic visit. It took Mr. Reagan longer than most Americans to accept the possibility of dealing with Beijing without betraying Taiwan. With this visit he closed a contentious chapter in U.S. politics. And by the warmth of their greeting of a previously suspect president, the Chinese reconfirmed the

value they place on practical ties.

All that exceeds the importance of the prepackaged agreements actually signed in Beijing: a tax treaty, a trade commission, a cultural exchange program and a nuclear power accord, still to be fully disclosed, whereby China will gain access to U.S. technology.

Mr. Reagan erred in Beijing only when he strayed from his own insistence on quiet diplo-

macy and grandly argued that certain strategic 'align us" against the Soviet Union. The shared interest in counterbalance to Soviet power is plain enough and needs no thetori-cal gilding. The president carried this theme too far, though that hardly excuses the censoring of such remarks from Chinese broadcasts.

His zeal in advertising the blessings of capitalism was also overdone, if harmless. Instead of pridefully belaboring China's recent flirtations with market incentives, Mr. Reagan might have spoken more tellingly about hu-man rights. Though the horrors of Mao's Cultural Revolution have clearly passed, the sys-tem that produced them still holds a monopoly on political power, still boasts of infallibility and still equates dissent with subversion. It is that political system that sets limits on

the United States's evolving relationship with China. And to have said as much, politely, would have been worth the risk of censorship. Mr. Reagan departed with "the dream in my heart that we perhaps have started a friendshi here between two great peoples." After a de-cade of presidential visits, that is still largely a dream, and technology sales and cultural ex-changes will not by themselves fulfill it.

Among Americans, the strategic convenience of this tie is now appreciated. And a certain fondness has always been there. Friendship will have to wait until a thousand flowers are truly allowed to bloom in China. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Iran's Nuclear Reactors

Perhaps there is a worse idea around than the Iran of Ayatollah Khomeini acquiring nuclear explosives, but we cannot think of one. Is that a prospect? Well, over time, yes. A team of about 30 West German technicians is currently in Iran surveying the condition of the unfinished nuclear reactors at Boushahar. The Ira-nian government asked them to see whether the reactors can be completed.

The survey team represents the West German company, Kraftwerke Union, that was the original contractor for the gigantic project. It was begun by the shah in 1976, when his plans for world influence were beginning to reach a megalomaniacal scale. Work stopped when the revolution began three years later, but the revolutionary government has evident-ly begun to think seriously about it again. Each of the two Boushahar reactors would be as big as any in the United States. One of them is

now about two-thirds complete.

Iran already has a small research reactor, operating under international inspection. That kind of inspection, intended to prevent the diversion of fuel to weapons, has been effective; but there is always a danger that a country operating large reactors under inspection agreements might suddenly abrogate the agreements and turn the fuel on hand to mili-tary use. It is the kind of thing that only the

most erratic and willful government would try, but the present management of Iran fits that description. Extracting plutonium from a commercial reactor's used fuel rods is difficult,

but, with time, Iran is no doubt capable of it. The West Germans have said they will do no work on the reactors as long as the Iran-Iraq war lasts. What happens when the war ends?

Iran, under the shah, signed the Nuclear

Nonproliferation Treaty and agreed not to make weapons. A country breaking that kind of agreement would immediately be cut off from further supplies of nuclear fuel for elec-tric power. But Iran has plenty of oil, and the ayatollahs have never taken much interest in the economy. All of which raises another disquieting thought: Iran's present requirements for electricity hardly justify building such large power stations as these two. What else might the Tehran government have in mind?

As for the nonproliferation treaty, the U.S. State Department has observed that Iran's record for keeping its commitments does not inspire much confidence. The United States has now urged other countries, including West Germany, not to supply further nuclear equipment or technology to Iran. The West Germans have a compelling responsibility not to carry these nuclear projects any further.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

stick to him. Why do you think you'd be able to make things stick in the fall campaign?

Walter F. Mondale: I think it is sticking to

him more than you think. A lot of these things have started to sink in. The arms control issue. The growing political participation by minorities. The growing anger among women the environmental issues.

The campaign hasn't started yet. When it does, I believe he's going to find that the American people are going to expect account-ability by him for these matters. I think he's in for a big surprise.

- From an interview in Newsweek.

Opening the China Door

President Reagan left China with a "warm memory and feeling" for the country and its people. Though this visit produced little more than that, this fervently anti-Communist president and old friend of Taiwan managed to push open the door to China a bit wider. Mr. Reagan surprised his hosts and some of

his aides, too, with speeches extolling God, capitalism and the American way of life, more

or less in that order.

The only real tangible outcome of the visit was the initialing of an agreement permitting U.S. companies to sell nuclear technology to China. But it is not likely that China, stingy with its foreign reserves and wary of stepping too far along the revisionist capitalist road, will allow a stampede of U.S. commercial interests into the country. China is opening its doors, but you can bet it will closely guard who

1909: May Day Violence in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES - During the May Day

celebration, a violent collision took place be-

tween the police and a group of Anarchists. The latter opened fire with their revolvers, and

five policemen were wounded. The police re-turned the fire, killing five of the manisfestants

and wounding a number of others. Several of

the wounded, who amount to more than a

hundred, died in hospitals, bringing the total

number of deaths up to twelve. In spite of the

gravity of the incident, the evening was calm.

All the theatres opened their doors as usual.

Elaborate measures have been taken to pre-

vent fresh disorders. A number of workmen's

corporations are desirous of bringing about a

general strike, as a protest.

PHILIP M. FOISIE

CARL GEWIRTZ

WALTER WELLS ROBERT K. McCABE SAMUEL ABT

- The Jakarta Post-

A 'Big Surprise' for Reagan? Lessons of the Dominican Riots

commercial banks and international lending institutions of the potential explosiveness of Latin America's debt crisis.

> agitation by rival political parties opposed to the government. But it is clear that at least some of the violence was spontaneous, spawned by public anger over the drastic price increases that became necessary when the government cut back on state subsidies as an

Mexico has shown the positive results that can occur when a government has some leeway in dealing with a prolonged financial crisis. The Dominican Republic riots illustrate what can go wrong when debt problems are handled rigidly, with no sensitivity for the poor people who feel the pain of economic crises the most.

1934: League Assures Japan on China

GENEVA - Japanese officials here were of

the coinion that the League of Nations does

not intend to push large-scale international

projects in the reconstruction of China, follow-

ing a 40-minute conference [on May 1] be-

tween Japanese Consul Yokoyama and Joseph

Avenol, secretary-general for the League. The League's China Committee meets at the time

of the council sessions to reach a decision.

Yokoyama pointed out the danger of China

using international funds to buy airplanes and

munitions; Avenol assured the consul that the

League had no intention of imancing the pro-

posed plan, with the intimation that the scheme might be cut down to cover reorganiza-

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tion of hygiene in the schools.

- The Los Angeles Times.

More than 50 people were killed, and scores were injured and arrested in civil disturbances that broke out after steep price increases for staple foods, including flour and milk, were announced by the government.

Government officials blamed the riots on

The tough new austerity was demanded by the International Monetary Fund as part of an agreement under which the fund extended emergency financing to help the Dominican

crisis in the same way that the people of countries like Mexico and the Dominican Republic have. Under such circumstances, the bankers must be willing to give their debtor countries as much flexibility as possible in making the tough economic decisions that they must make.

FROM OUR MAY 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

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austerity measure.

government meet its debt obligations.

To date the international banks have not really felt the pain of Latin America's debt

Hart's Counterpunch Is Below the Belt

WASHINGTON — Gary Hart has just made what seems like a major and maybe even fatal blunder in his campaign for the Demo-cratic presidential nomination. In-stead of sticking to his appeal for "new ideas," which are badly needed, he has reverted to the oldest idea

Mondale, as vice president, had been part of an administration that 'days of shame in Iran."

Walter Mondale now promises an America that can and will stand up for its vital interests," he said Monday at Texas A&M University, but Carter-Mondale actually gave us an America held hostage to the ayatollahs of the world."

For someone who has been campaigning against the careless use of words and of military power, this was quite a switch. Only a few days ago the senator was complaining about Mr. Mondale's tendency to concentrate on the past, and promising to concentrate himself on President Reagan and the future. The only people who cheered his beanball other than the students at

Texas A&M were the officials in the White House and the Republican National Committee. Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas was stunned into silence, and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance called it "a cheap shot."

Mr. Vance's reaction is signifi-cant. He differed with President line of fair opposition on policy Carter's decision to try to liberate the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in This is where his short-range Tehran by military force, and he gamble may lose. For he was runhad the decency to tell the president

By James Reston

that he planned to resign as secre-tary of state before the disaster in the desert.

"But we never heard anything from Gary then about how to deal with that problem," Mr. Vance told me. "And now he's argoing for the peaceful settlement of disputes and of all: attacking Walter Mondale with that problem," Mr. Vance told personally and even running against the record of his own party.

Campaigning in Texas in advance of that state's Democratic caucuses, Mr. Hart said that Mr. came home without the loss of a caucuses, Mr. Hart said that Mr. came home without the loss of a caucuses, Mr. Hart said that Mr. came home without the loss of a caucuses, Mr. Hart said that Mr. came home without the loss of a caucuses, Mr. Hart said that Mr. came home without the loss of a caucuses.

single life.
To hang this tragedy on Mondale is unfair, and to turn it into a was "weak," "inept" and "uncer-tain." He said it was marked by general condemnation of weakness well, I repeat, it was a cheap shot, hurting him and his party."

Mr. Vance did not say that Vice President Mondale had opposed the raid in Iran. He did not know what Mr. Mondale had said to Mr. Carter in private. Mr. Mondale had "gone along" with the president's decision — what else could he have done? This is the way I hear it, not only from Mr. Vance but across the range of Democratic Party leaders, including many of those who favor

Mondale would be against President Reagan.
It is true that Mr. Mondale, when he lost in the New England primaries, began attacking Mr. Hart's voting record — opposing the Chrysler bailout and all that — and it was fair enough for Mr. Hart to come back and charge Mr. Mondale with being the candidate of the unions and other special interests.

New England, where he won, and began slipping in New York and Pennsylvania, where he lost, and is now running to the right of his party in Texas, trying to overcome Mr. Mondale's growing lead in conven-

ition delegates.

It is an ironic situation. Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale, though they have been friends and do not really differ all that much on policy, are so de-termined to win that they are cut-ting up each other and their party in the process, and losing sight of the principal objective — winning the

November election.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan has been strolling through China, calling for friendship with the Communists he has denounced for years, climbing up the Great Wall with his lovely wife at his side, beaming at the children and dominating the eve-

ning TV news.
You would have thought that the Democrats would pay attention to the facts. The economy is recover-ing but the deficits are scary, interest and unemployment rates are still high, a lot of people are hurting, and even the stock market is worned. Mr. Hart and who think he would But Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale are thinking mainly about how many delegates they will have at the con-vention in San Francisco, and what Jesse Jackson will do with all the be a stronger candidate than Mr. black votes he picked up in the District of Columbia, and whether he will keep them with the Demo-

Maybe they will pull themselves together by Labor Day, but in the summer the president will be strolling through Ireland, and after that he will be in London for a summit meeting, still dominating the television screens. By that time, for the squabbling Democrats it may be

The New York Times.

Can the 'China Prism' Help Russia's Looks? By John Marks and David Landau VASHINGTON — It is easy to

Washington — It is easy to forget how things used to be. Not so long ago American officials looked at China with the foundess usually reserved for a dread disease. In the popular stereotype, China was the Yellow Peril, and, like doctors battling an epidemic, a succession of U.S. leaders fought the peril. Then, in 1971 and 1972, a shift

took place that went well beyond the discovery of new drugs to treat old symptoms. It was as if medical authorities had changed the very defini-tion of what it meant to be sick. President Richard Nixon set in motion a policy that radically changed
—indeed, transformed—the climate
in which the United States and China related to each other.

Scientists refer to this kind of reframing as a "paradigm shift." An example is the jump from the Earth's being seen as flat to its being seen as round. Such a shift alters a society's fundamental reality. Mr. Nixon and China's leaders came together in such a way that the old reality swiftly disappeared, and was quickly forgotten.

The Nixon opening to Beijing caused a kind of cultural revolution in America, and the medium was television. The image of Mr. Nixon, perhaps the country's best known and-Communist, raising his glass to Chairman Mao penetrated the national psyche the way a sword cuts through air. In American eyes the Chinese stopped being the enemy: Almost overnight they became an amiable, acupuncturing, Ping-Pongplaying, communally living people.

Yet after 1972 the Chinese kept on the chinese to the things that had so

doing most of the things that had so upset an earlier generation of American leaders. They still organized their society in a radical socialist way, tried to dominate their neighbors and abused human rights. What had shifted was not so much Chinese behavior as the prism through which Americans viewed China.

After the shift the United States and China still had disagreements, but these were no longer considered in the old framework of ideological enmity and armed conflict. When disputes arose, diplomatic and com-mercial channels were available to handle them.

War became unthinkable. Only a few years before, tens of thousands of Americans had died in Vietnam to block what U.S. leaders had described as Chinese expansionism. Yet in 1979, Americans looked on be-nignly as China invaded Vietnam. While national rivalries had changed, relations had altered to the point where China's military advances posed no threat to, and even ennanced, American interests.

Today, China's nuclear arsenal, while primitive by U.S. standards, still could kill tens of millions of Americans. Yet no one seriously sug-

na negotiate arms limitations. Wit neither side feeling threatened, Ch nese-American arms control ha about as high a priority as, say, bila eral British-American cuts.
The question arises: If the Unite

States and China have come so ia could not the Americans and Ru:

sians do the same?

Soviet and American leader would seem to be no more (or les: prisoners of their own ideologies tha were the Americans and the Chines While certain Soviet policies are o ten cited as obstacles to improve relations, similar Chinese actività did not prevent the breakthroug

that came out of the Nixon initiativ
For example, China's crushing a
Tibet was as brutal as any of the Soviet Union's actions in Eastern E rope. Chinese suppression of intern-dissidents was (and is) as total as the Russians'. And the Chinese, like the Russians, still promote Third Wor'.

liberation struggles.
However, for all the similaritie
the parallels cannot be overdrawn the relationship with Moscow is deeper problem altogether. The Sov et Union is not a relatively backwar nation that, under dispassiona analysis, offers little menace to U.

security. It is a genuine superpowe bristling with nuclear weapons. The United States and China we able to come together around oppo-tion to the Russians. The Unite States and the Soviet Union do n currently share a major enemy.

The obstacles to a fundament shift in Soviet-American relations a formidable. And the circumstance — historical, political, psychologics emotional — would seem to block Even if a president committed hir self to such a goal, which is virtual inconceivable today, the entrench animosities of the old Soviet-Ame: can relationship would doggedly cm up and threaten any new one.

To sustain a new reality, extensi national rethinking would be a nex sary component of a shift in relatio - as well as a realignment of U. institutions (particularly in the exe

utive branch).

Despite the obstacles, the Sov.

Union and the United States m someday feel compelled to move retions away from the present dange ous level. The Chinese-Americ shift could then provide a model f how two dedicated foes - one cos munist, the other capitalist -- c alter the very fabric of relations.

The Chinese example does n show that a shift is likely or inevible. It shows only that it is possible

John Marks is director of Search Common Ground in Washington. L. vid Landau is the author of "Kissing. The Uses of Power." They contribu

this view to the Los Angeles Times.

How the Folks in Moore Keep an Eye on the Follies of Congress

This is the second of two parts.

WASHINGTON — The non-profit Cable-Satellite Public Af-that some congressmen who rarely fairs Network, better known as C-SPAN, was set up five years ago, when the House agreed to allow live

television coverage of its sessions.

Opponents predicted that television would turn floor debates into an irresistible stage for political showboats. These arguments are still made in the Senate when anybody suggests that it, too, should let the American people look in on floor sessions. So far the effects in the House seem to have been mainly tangential. There are showboats and gasbags, but they mainly take advantage of the

traditional open forums for speechmaking at the beginning and end of each legislative day. Debates on actu-al legislation have not changed noticeably since pretelevision days. Some House members say they cast more informed votes now be-

cause they can follow the debate on television while working in the office. The people who have really be-come better informed, though, are C-SPAN's regular viewers all over the

I recently appeared on a C-SPAN call-in show and asked the regular audience about their viewing habits. They responded with a blizzard of phone calls and letters. One writer called C-SPAN "an ever-snowballing passion in my life."

I heard from the "Watchdogs of Congress," a group of women in Sioux City, Iowa, who gather daily to watch the House do its work, and from a club called the "Older Citizens of Moore" in Moore, Oklahoma, whose meetings center on C-SPAN. I learned of a viewer in Lubbock,

Texas, who was so upset when her cable service dropped C-SPAN that she bought a \$2,000 Earth-station antenna to pull in the network without cable. Other C-SPAN fans in Lubbook eventually raised such a stink that the city council ordered the cable firm to restore the program.

The people at C-SPAN cannot say

how many such "junkies" there are. "We intentionally don't deal in numbers," says Brian Lamb, C-SPAN's president. We're trying to 'narrow-cast'; we're not looking for the most popular programming."
The C-SPAN people will say that

the audience is growing steadily; and the growth is sure to continue as more communities get cable television. Representative Newt Gingrich, a Georgia Republican, says surveys show that about a quarter of a million

people see C-SPAN every day, with millions more watching off and on. In television terms that is small potatoes. But in politics, a few mil-lion intense and devoted people distributed in hundreds of congressional

districts are not to be ignored. Accordingly, some House mem-bers have made a conscious and successful effort to appeal to the C-SPAN audience. The result has been

By T.R. Reid penetrate the consciousness of politi-

cal Washington are developing a loynational following. Several representatives give credit to Representative William V. Alexander Jr. of Arkansas for blazing this trail. About a year ago he began scheduling "special orders" — long speeches that come at the end of the legislative day, when the House floor is all but empty — and alerting televi-sion viewers ahead of time.

This year a group of conservative Republicans took up the Alexander idea. They have put together a de-tailed schedule of special-order speeches on designated subjects— one of their chief topics is how Speak-

er Thomas O'Neill mistreats Republicans - and have taken their case to

the people day after day.

The talkative Republican insurgents include Representatives Gingrich of Georgia, Robert S. Walker of Pennsylvania, Daniel E. Lungen of Collifornia Course Mayer of Election California, Connie Mack of Florida and Barbara Vucanovich of Nevada. The C-SPAN viewers I talked to were familiar with the whole group.

"That Walker - I could listen to him all day," said Jackie Rosenfeld of Southfield, Michigan, a housewife. To the politicians, of course, the important thing is not whether a particular viewer likes Mr. Walker, it is that he is recognized in far-off places such as Southfield.

year, as promised.

Speaker O'Neili made the point one day in March while presiding over the House. He pointed his gave around the floor, recognizing "the gentleman from Kansas" and "the gentlelady from New York" for speeches. But when he came to Mr. Walker, it was "The chair recognizes the media star from Pennsylvania."

Some Democrats are so disturbed by the emergence of Republican "media stars" that they are talking about terminating each day's television cov-erage of the House when the legisla-tive business is finished, cutting out the special-order speeches.

Mr. O'Neill would not even propose such a thing. "Television is here to stay," he said. "I think there'd be a hue and cry if you were to shut it off particularly among elderly viewe. "They watch the Congress, and th love it. It's unbelievable."

That term 'legislative junkies' -funny, but I think it underestimat the CSPAN audience, says Aile
Weber of Colonial Heights, Virgin
"The people who are watching a
people who have discovered how i teresting and how important it is keep track of our representative when they make our laws. I thi more people are going to learn abo this, and that is going to make a t difference in our democracy. I this we'll find out that C-SPAN is t

most important thing that's ha pened to democracy since the inve tion of movable type." The Washington Post,

The Poland-Yugoslavia Parallel Grows Stronger

BRUSSELS — The question now making the rounds in Belgrade is, "What is the difference between Poland and Yngoslavia?" The answer, "Four years,"

As with every political joke, this one is a quick simplification of a complex issue. Yet, within its own special framework, the current crisis in Yugo-slavia, like that in Poland four years ago, is a reflection of the basic contradiction between the demands of an adult society yearning for more autonomy and the arbitrary rule imposed by a Communist Party.

The recent detention of 28 Yugoslav intellectuals—including Milovan Djilas, 73, who was one of Tito's top aides before turning into one of the most severe critics of Soviet-type socialism — was revealing. The 28, whose sympathies for a democratic system are widely known, represent a strong current of opinion among intellectuals and more

and more among workers.

Mr. Djilas and his friends were accused of "activities hostile to the regime." Then all were re-leased. According to Mr. Djilas, interviewed by telephone, no legal proceedings will follow, but all those arrested received a "serious warning."

The reasons behind the arrests come clearly to

mind, as do their Polish precedents. The economy is in crisis. Price controls ended on May 1. With an escalating price spiral seemingly inevitable, the market is now in the throes of By Leopold Unger

panicky buying and hoarding. Inflation, which was supposed to peak at 30 percent last year, reached 60 percent. No one seems to believe that the authorities can keep it down to 40 percent this

Unemployment affects one million Yugoslavs

out of a population of 22 million — not to mention the army of workers temporarily overseas but who may be forced to return home by economic diffi-The Yugoslav regime must impose austerity to

satisfy Western creditors. Yugoslavia's foreign debt has topped \$20 billion — which is more than Poland's foreign debt in 1980. An economic stabilization plan has been worked out. To succeed, it should be accompanied by a democratization of management and a change in the way power is shared. But the Communist Party

is less free to maneaver than when it had Tuo's authority and charisma behind it. Instead, a cantious "de-Titoization" is under way.

The Yugoslav party is acting much as the Polish Communist Party acted in the 1970s. Meetings of COMMUNIST Party acted in the 1970s. Meetings of COMMUNIST Party acted in the 1970s. Meetings of the institute of the communist party acted in the 1970s. KOR, the intellectuals' group that inspired the birth and action of Solidarity, were broken up by the Polish police much as the Dillas group has been hounded in Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav authorities, like the Polish authori before them, confront insurmountable econobefore them, confront insurmountains before them, confront insurmountains problems in their system and seek scapegoata among the intellectuals.

A leading Communist ideologist in Croatia, acting to published accusations that certain lear are "incapable" and have "led the country ruin," has accused the nation's press of "pe bourgeois hysteria."

Bogdan Nowak, editor of Pavliha, a sair

newspaper in Slovenia, was dismissed for criti-ing the nation's leaders. What he did was to p pictures of former Polish and Yugoslav pr ministers, Piotr Jaroszewicz and Veselin Djura vic, observing that they had been in power we most of the foreign debt had been incurred. Nowak added ingenuously that while the Pc leader had not —at that point — had to answer his policies, his Yugoslav counterpart will be i

ored by being chosen as a member of the natinext collegial leadership.

Analogies are necessarily limited. There hasic difference between Poland, a member prisoner of the Soviet bloc, and nonaligned resistance.

Still, the crisis in Yngoslavia is serious.

As Mr. Djilas asserted, "The system as such longer functions, and no longer gystem served because of the state." If that situation persists, unity of the state."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What Europe Wants

In response to the editorial "What Does Europe Want?" (April 16):

There are two weak points in this article. First, the claim that most of Europe's leadership was born within a few years, one way or the other, of 1925, is a misleading exaggeration.

Most European middle managers were born during or after World War II. Many of the present political leaders were born after 1930. And people older than 55 have become targets for early retirement schemes throughout the European Community.

Second, the writer's analysis rests upon the premise that rapid economic growth often means having to carn a living in unfamiliar work or unfamiliar places. This may be true to growth of Japan does not seem ever varying degrees in the United States, but not so much in Europe, and prob-

In crowded Japan - as I learned. from my students at a language institute near Tokyo - there is enough room left for both junior and senior members of society. Early retirement schemes are as uncommon as lifetime employment is widespread, and many executives keep on managing large corporations at a ripe old age.

ably not at all in Japan.

The average Japanese businessman's devotion to his company is rooted in social traditions and surely will not die overnight. The extraordinary

to have threatened its social stability. Is it plausible, then, that Europeans might tacitly choose for a time not to pay the costs of further fast growth? Perhaps. But if social stability is indeed their "tacit" priority. much more powerful reasons must be adduced to account for such striking economic differences between the EC

and Japan or the United States. PATRICK BLANCHE Strasbourg, France.

Blue-Penciling the Bar Henry Mitchell's article (April on the foolishness of editing Sh. speare is glib and superficial. important point is that Shakesper plays are too long, contain unne sary subplots and excessive verbi and could generally benefit from blue pencil of a perceptive ed Edited versions can coexist peace ly with the original and if , Rowse can do the job he will ! performed a great service for rea-

> STEWART A. DENENBE' Milton Keynes, England

and playgoers alike.



del in lies

The Long and Short Of Klein and Beene

Disparate N.Y. Designers Focus On Masculine Look, Sexy Gowns

NEW YORK - Calvin Klein and Geoffrey Beene stand at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum. Klein appeals to young, sophisticased women who like his glamorwell-known for risque advertising (the Brooke Shields "Nothing

HEBE DORSEY

comes between me and my Calvins" jeans ad is merchandizing legend) and equally risque merchandise, the latest being men's undershorts found in the women's de-

Are they selling? "It's phenome-nal," said Sonja Caproni, vice president for fashion at the L. Magnin

Beene is one of the last of a species, a designer who relates to couture traditions, with perfect fabrics, perfect workmanship and a fashion act as impeccably low-key as his customers'. His following is women who like clothes soft but structured and, as his news release says, "disciplined, controlled and

In their collections Tuesday morning, Klein showed long pleated skirts while Beene, sw upstream, had skirts way above the knees. But the long and short of it was only one of the striking differences between these designers.

If Bill Blass is the Mr. Nice Guy of American fashion. Klein is distinctly Mr. Clean. His approach, wavering between pared-down menswear and strict schoolgirl uniforms, did not have one button or one stitch too many. Like Yves Saint Laurent, whom he clearly admires, Klein likes what he calls "the menswear logic in the quality and simplicity of the cut." He borrowed not only classic men's pants and haberdashery fabrics, such as Harris tweeds, glen plaids and gaber-dines, but also classic men's belts, in sleek reptile skin.

Shunning the old-fashioned ele-gance of high-heeled pumps, Klein preferred flat moccasins, which looked like men's slippers, coupled with gray ribbed socks. For evening, he switched to black patent leather tuxedo shoes complete with flat erosgrain bows.

Long was inevitably beautiful for Klein: He never wavered, show-ing long riding skirts with downish knitted vests, long box-pleated gray flannel skirts, long challis shirtwaist dresses buttoned all the way

This is a big year for coats, which were long in fashion's hinterland ized-menswear approach. He is but have made a spectacular comeback courtesy of Saint Laurent, who is responsible for all these gray flannel slacks topped by long polo

Coats were the best part of Klein's show, with a choice including strongly masculine ragiansleeved overcoats, big military trench coats and cashmere sweater

Sweaters are another big story this season and Klein has twin sets as well as casual schoolboy cardigans and milled-collar schoolsing sweaters. But his favorite was the I-necked masculine sweater, often black and worn over a white silk

At Beene's, the short coats had a strong military flavor, with goldfringed scarves, double rows of gold buttons and gold-trimmed ep-aulets. One coat sported a high military collar, buttoned at the back and many had a military-cadet feel about it. A navy-blue one worm over loud red woolen tights looked like a riot but was in fact cut with the precise structured hand of a Balenciaga, a master tailor of the

Beene's fashion panorama was Relations With Papua New Guinea anything but monotonous, his of-ferings including plaid jackets and short khaki tent coats over gath-

ered jersey tent dresses. But evening wear is what Beene is rightly famous for, and his gowns were all as romantic as a midnight sonata. Beene, who said this collection was inspired by and dedicated "the beautiful, feminine and highly cultivated women of today's Vienna - none of whom have lost the charm and graciousness of a bygone era," had models carrying black velvet masks or wearing ings and other problems along the black roses around their necks.

Some of the dresses were the in-

genue kind, tightly belted with talks on the issue between Indone-sweetheart necklines and full swirl- sia's foreign minister, Mochtar Kuine skirts. Others were skinny, sexy silk columns, often in two colors ister of Papua New Guinea, Rabbie and trimmed with Beene's signamre gold braid. Black lace was wn over brown satin, the brief quilted satin coats were often re- to change the tribal society of the versible, the black jersey sheaths 1.2 million or so Irian Jaya people, were buttoned with take diamonds who belong to the Papua branch of and the see-timoughs were interestine but never dangerous.

the Melanesian ethnic group.

"We are bringing Irian Jaya



Calvin Klein's glamorized-menswear approach.

By Robert Trumbull

New York Times Service

between Indonesians, most of

whom are Malays, and the indigenous inhabitants of the Indonesian

state of Irian Jaya, who are Mela-nesians, has strained relations be-

tween Indonesia and a neighbor.

by persistent illegal border cross-

jungle boundary between the two

countries. A three-day round of

sumsatmadia, and the foreign min-

Namalin, ended here recently with

Indonesia has taken on a mission

scant visible achievement.

The conflict has been sharpened

Papua New Guinea

JAKARTA --- An ethnic conflict

Ethnic Conflict in Indonesia Strains

The Indonesians are relocating

poor farmers from the overcrowd-

ed island of Java and other islands

to Irian Jaya, which is four times Java's size but has less than I per-

Dr. Mochtar said that only one-

third of the 136,000 families to be

moved to Irian Jaya in the 1984-

1989 five-year plan would be Java-

nese. He said the rules of the pro-

gram, which is called "transmigration" and applies to

Sumatra, Suluwesi and other un-

derpopulated islands besides Irian

Jaya, specify that one-third of each

new settlement on Irian Java will

be turned over to indigenous peo-

Spokesmen for dissident Mela-

nesians, who have been fighting the

Indonesians sporadically for years,

accuse the Indonesians of land pi-

cent of Java's population.

House Panelists Attack FBI Undercover Actions As a Threat to Liberty

cover operations where problems

have arisen," the dissenting mem-

bers said. These cases are present-

ed as being the norm rather than

The subcommittee divided on

partisan lines, with four Democrats

oining the chairman, Representa-

tive Don Edwards, Democrat of

California, and the Republicans all

dissenting. But an aide to one

Democratic member, Robert W.

Castenmeier of Wisconsin, said

Tuesday that the congressman was

not thoroughly satisfied with the

report and its tone, and that he

thought it was too severe in its

spent more than four years and had

conducted 21 hearings in its review

of the FBI's undercover operations.

in which agents or informers as-

men and a senator were con-

ated the opportunities for crimes to

criticism of the FBL

the exception to the rule."

By Leslie Maitland Werner to focus on a few cases and under-New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The majority of a House subcommittee has criticized undercover operations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, saying they pose a threat to liberties guaranteed by the consti-

Democrats on the subcommittee called for legislation to make the FBI obtain judicial warrants before opening such inquiries.

In a report Tuesday endorsed by five members, the subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights of the House Judiciary Committee said that the bureau had engaged in a pattern of widespread deviation from avowed standards with substantial harm to individuals."

The report was criticized, however, by three dissenters on the subcommittee, who called it "a slanted and biased document" that failed to present "an objective criticism." They said the report was "aimed at most indispensable tool" in fight-

stake in this emotional dispute.

The spearhead of Melanesian

protest against the outside incur-

sion is an organization called the

Free Papua Movement. It has a

where the political importance of

counterpart in Papua New Guinea,

the large Papuan community is in-

dicated by the country's official

The trouble began when Indone-

from the Dutch after an armed con-

choice" in which local Melanesian

Opposition has continued, and

there have been so many accusa-

tions against Indonesia that a hu-

man rights organization in Jakarta

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change operations in a major international

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not run to more than two pages.

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to head up its Chequepoint bureau de

of its own which enables it to exploit

business opportunities around the world

to join Indonesia in 1969.

market.

sume other identities to infiltrate criminal activities and gain evidence for prosecution. In some cases, such as the Absing down an effective and alcam operation, in which six coning organized crime, narcotics traf-ficking and political comments victed of a variety of political king and political corruption.
"What the majority has done is corruption charges, and the narcot-ics-trafficking case brought against John Z. De Lorean, government agents acting undercover have cre-

The majority report, which touched on Abscam but did not mention the De Lorean case, maintained that the undercover tactic could have the effect of "encouragfrom the stone age to the 20th centural society whose national motto tury," an Indonesian official said. is "Unity in Diversity," nothing ing criminal activity" and creating victims who would not otherwise iess than the national integrity is at have been victimized.

> The majority said innocent vic-tims might lack the "awareness or resources" to bring suit against the government to be compensated for

The report cited instances in which it said the Justice Depart-ment's internal guidelines had been "ineffective" and said "meaningful review and supervision" had been lacking in some cases.

sia took over what is now Irian Jaya The subcommittee said use of the undercover technique, infrefrontation, intervention by the quent before 1977, had been grow-United Nations and an "act of free ing rapidly. It said there were 316 such operations in progress by the FBI in 1983, of which 53 were maleaders, selected by Jakarta, chose jor, long-term cases.

> WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE WITHOUT IT? WEEKEND

Olympic Torch Ceremony Delayed, Pageant Canceled

By David Lamb Los Angeles Times Service

ATHENS — Greece has postponed until next week the Olympic torch-lighting ceremony in Olympia and has canceled the pageantry and relay to Athens that is traditionally part of the event, according to sources on the Greek Olympic Committee.

As unofficial plans stand, the sources said Tuesday, the torch will be lighted in a ceremony Monday, and then beamed electronically from Olympia to New York. From there it will be hand-carried on a 9,000-mile (14,400-kilometer) route across the United States, reaching Los Angeles for the July 28 opening ceremonies of the Surretain

The flame was to have been lighted Thursday, relayed to Athana and beamed from here. But the Greek Olympic Committee said it would have nothing to do with the transfer of the torch to the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

The postponement was necessary so that the electronic transmission equipment, which had been set up in Athens, could be dismost tled and taken to Olympia.

Both the Socialist Greek government and the Greek Olym-Committee have objected to what they call the commercialization the Games. Their complaints center on the Los Angeles committee? soliciting of contributions of \$3,000 a kilometer from runners with want to carry the flame in the relay across the United States. The U.S. donations will be turned over to the Boys and Girls Chile of America, Family YMCA and the Special Olympics.

Gordon Jenkins, Author Of U.S. Hit Songs, Dies

LOS ANGELES --- Gordon Jenkins, 73, a composer-arranger-conductor whose "Manhattan Tower" suite brought him critical acclaim a kidney ailment. while popular songs like "P.S., I Love You" and "San Fernando Valley" topped record charts, died Tuesday at his home in Malibu, California_

He suffered from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, popularly known as Lou Gehrig's Disease.

Besides writing music for movies and night-club shows, he made re-cords and albums with his own orchestra and with such performers as Louis Armstrong, Frank Sinatra, Artie Shaw, Judy Garland, Peggy Lee, Martha Tilton, Ethel Merman and Nat (King) Cole. Other deaths:

May McAvoy, 82, a silent-screen beauty who played Esther to Ra-mon Navarro's "Ben Hur" and Al Jolson's girlfriend in the first feature-length talking picture. The Jazz Singer," last Thursday at her home in Los Angeles. Carleton D. Smith, 79, a radio

announcer who introduced President Franklin D. Roosevelt for his "fireside chats," Friday in Naples, Florida, after a heart attack. Antonio C. Artero, 79, who won the Presidential Medal of Freedom

for hiding a U.S. Navy radioman,

George R. Tweed, from the Japanese in caves on Guam Junion World War II for more than two years, Tuesday in Agana, Guara, c

John L. Barrett, 71, who played the original Lone Ranger in the radio series when it began in Buffalo, New York, on station WEBA Tuesday at his home in Builale.

New York City Lawyers To Donate Time to Prov

New York Times Service NEW YORK -- Officials of the City Bar Association have arnounced that some of New York's largest law firms and corporate icgal departments will devote sucstantially more of their time to sun-

plying legal services to the poor. They said Tuesday that this might more than make up for the effects of cuts by the Reagan 23-ministration in federal legal-services programs. Under the plant law offices employing more than 5,000 of the city's 35,000 lawyers will provide 30 hours a year per lawyer to public-service work, marily to civil cases involving frand, landlord-tenant matters and the wrongful denial of government

racy, which Jakarta officials deny. To the Indonesians, a multiculplans to open a branch office in Jayapura, the Irian Jaya capital. INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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SCIENCE

A 'Backward' Look For Small Planes?

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service N EW YORK — The makers of small turboprop business airtraft are returning to an idea used by the Wright Brothers with a "backward" configuration they say will make their new craft virtually stall-proof.

The Beech Aircraft Corp.'s Starwings and swept-back Star Wars appearance, do not look much like the plane flown in 1903 at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina,

But with their nose-mounted wings and rear "pusher" propellers, they echo the aeronautical design of the earliest airplanes.

An 85-percent scale model of the

plan marketing it a year after the Beech aircraft.

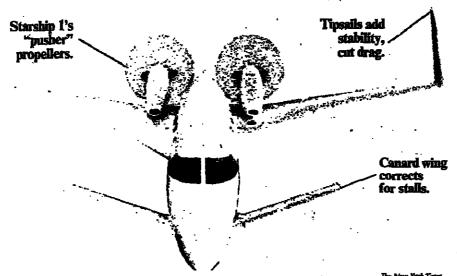
"canard," the French word for duck, because of its "backward" look, with its smaller wings in front of the larger ones, is combined in varying degrees in these new craft with advanced materials and new production techniques.

They are taking a whole step ship-1 prototype and the Gates forward in performance in business Learjet Corp.'s GP-180 mock-up, with their short, whisker-like front General Aviation Manufacturers' Association, a trade group repre-senting aircraft manufacturers.

He said the 12,500-pound Starship's projected 400 mile-an-bour (650 kilometers an hour) cruising speed and 3,300-foot-a-minute climb rate were well above the persenger turboprops.

Starship has now flown about 220 hours on a schedule aiming at certification and sale of full-scale craft at the end of next year.

Two smaller companies are also developing small planes of similar design and today, said Charles Arabid of the Federal Aviation Administration. Aeronantical tests of the GP-ministration, "Everyone is looking 180, which exists so far only in plywood, have been successful skunk works back there trying to enough for its developers to have see whether they can apply the de-committed it to production and to sign to their particular niche."



Beech Aircraft's Starship 1 prototype: A throwback to the Wright brothers.

automatically corrects a stall as

the air flow separates from the up- Space Administration. per surface of the wing, leading to a

on top, so that the air must flow faster over this curved surface to reioin the airflow over the flat and therefore shorter bottom surface. Following Bernoulli's Law of physics, the slower-flowing air under the wing exerts more pressure than the faster current above it,

forcing the aircraft upward. If the fast-flowing current is separated from the upper surface, the air above the wing becomes more stagnant and may begin to swirl or buffet, the pressure can increase to match or exceed that below the wing, and the aircraft is forced

This is what happened Jan. 13, 1982, when ice on the wings of an Air Florida jetliner changed their



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configuration is that its front wing to separate from the surface and about a 60-degree angle. forcing the aircraft down into the soon as it begins, making the design particularly stable in the sir.

A stall is the situation in which

A stall is most often caused when loss of lift and causing the aircraft the nose of an aircraft suddenly to fail.

In the most common configuration, an aircraft's wing has a hump.

points upward, increasing the angle of attack into the wind and causing the flow of air to separate about

wing's surface. In conventional aircraft, the stall ing to Michael Potts, a spokesman usually affects one wing first, causfor Beech Aircraft. The nose will

The advantage of the canard configuration, causing the air flow nose, which will be pointed down at The canard design sets its small

the craft tries to put its nose up.

the classic stall maneuver, accord-

positioning of the wings, the aft wing will not stall," Mr. Potts said. This was a key in the Wright brothers' design because it allowed them to survive long enough tolearn how to fly," he said.

The development of a tail to add stability "stunned the world," according to Mr. Stecketee, and by 1910 a new Wright brothers design with a tail was the conventional

Over the years, apart from such quantum leaps as the introduction of jet engines, Mr. Stecketee said, dvances in aircraft performance have come with higher horsepower, which implies extra fuel and extra

He said improvements in performance with conventional design and conventional construction materials had reached a "wall of performance" and progress was com-ing in relatively small increments.

The canard design, coupled with the new materials, is a departure, according to Mr. Arnold, manager of the flight test section for the small plane certification directorate of the Federal Aviation Associ-

ation. "It's certainly different --- prob-When the forward wings lose lift, ably a great deal different — from they fall from their high angle of what we've had in the last several attack, automatically correcting years," Mr. Arnold said. "It's probof attack into the wind and causing the stall.

ably the biggest change since the flow of air to separate about midway across the sharply angled the way back and cuts his power. late 1950s and '60s, in terms of real changes in concepts we've been used to dealing with."

Even the meaning of such basic words as "tail" will have to be taiing the airplane to drop toward the stalled side and begin to roll. If this is not corrected, the craft will plummet, spinning around its own but with this design, because of the said.

"You can stall the forward wing during the certification process, he said."

CURRENTS

Scientists Find Compressed Matter

BERKELEY, California (AP) - Scientists using the world's mos powerful heavy ion accelerator have for the first time seen evidence of the

collapsed stars, the University of California says.

The university said data proving the existence of compressed matte was produced by Bevalac, capable of accelerating heavy ions—atominuclei stripped of electrons—to energy levels of 200,000 million electron volts. The work was reported on in the publication Physical Review Letters.

Scientists hope the discremental contents of the publication of the publication of the publication of the discremental contents.

Scientists hope the discovery will lead to the formulation of "th , equation of state for nuclear matter," said one of the team's leaders! Arthur Poskanzer of the university's Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. Fo example, he said, the equation of state for water is well known, when i boils into steam, freezes into ice or remains liquid.

Ancient Weapons Found in Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — The discovery of bone fragments spear points and tools at an ancient North Slope campsite indicates tha hunters roamed Alaska's frigid arctic region nearly 6,000 years ago, as

archaeologist says.

John E. Lobdell, of Anchorage Community College, said he discoverethe campsite last summer about eight miles south of Oliktok Point on th Beaufort Sea. The site is about 35 miles northwest of Prudhoe Bay. He said the find included bone fragments from a campfire, which wer dated by radio-carbon, which put the age of the fragments at from 5,50 to 6,000 years old. "We have found similar spear points previously on the North Stope. But we have never before found datable bone fragments a

New Vaccine for Melanoma Reported

KANSAS CTIY, Missouri (AP) — Two researchers at the Universit of Missouri-Kansas City say they have developed a new treatment for "black mole cancer" of the skin that has improved the survival rate for

Dr. Loren Humphrey and Dr. Jerry Volence, who have been studyin patients with the disease called melanoma for 10 years, say they have developed a vaccine that might prevent recurrence of the cancer after tumor removal. Their findings are to be published in an upcoming issu of The Journal of Surgical Oncology.

Next to early detection and successful removal of a tumor, the more

important factor in cancer treatment is prevention of recurrence," sai Dr. Humphrey, a clinical professor of surgery at the university's School of Medicine. "Our studies show that with the vaccine the patient has

About 18,000 cases of melanoma, called "black mole cancer" because appears as dark, often raised, moles on the skin due to an increase in the cells that cause pigmentation, are reported each year. About 5,500 peoplies of it each year, said Charles Dahle, a spokesman for the America

Plutonium Detector Is Developed

NEW YORK (NYT) - Researchers at the Los Alamos Nation: Laboratory have developed a "mechanical bloodhound" that can deter minute traces of plutonium in large crates of waste material, an advant that will significantly reduce the need for special handling of wastes a U.S. Department of Energy plants that fashion plutonium into parts for

Plutonium is a metal that easily undergoes nuclear fission, resulting i the release of the hidden energy at the heart of the atom. In the past officials at the department's complex in Rocky Flats, Colorado, had assume that much waste material at the plant was contaminated with platonium because sensitive equipment to pinpoint the levels did as

The new detector fires tiny subatomic particles known as neutron through the large wooden crates of waste and measures the microbursts: monitored in the research.

Although the researchers examined the responses to events outside the home, such as being criticized at work or seeing an auto accident, the most common the research and the responses to events outside the home, such as being criticized at work or seeing an auto accident, the most common that bad it is just in help cut by nearly one-third the amount of waste slated for speciments.

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Tomorow Usually IS Another Day

EW YORK — When life's miseries and upsets lead people to say that something has "ruined my day," they may be comforted to know that it will not ruin their tomorrow.

Scarlett O'Hara's faith that "After all, tomorrow is another day" is borne out by new research on how quickly people, or at least working men, recover their peace of mind after suffering intense distress, such as that caused by an argument with their wives or a problem with a co-worker. The research, conducted by Arthur Stone and John Neale of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, was reported on in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.

In the study, 50 married couples monitored the major events of the husband's day, and his moods, for an average of 86 consecutive days.

The researchers looked in particular at events with what they called a "psychological punch," such as being disciplined at work or learning that one is the subject of a lawsuit. Anger or depression are the most frequent responses, and those were among the feelings

problems — arguments with a spouse or being repri-manded by one, having to discipline a child, sickness in the family

Although the distressing events had a pronounced effect for the worse on the men's moods, their moods bounced back to normal levels the next day. The events were not as devastating as, say, the death of a spouse or child, which some scales rate as the most potent of stresses and whose effects are long-lasting.

However, some were almost as severe, Dr. Stone said in an interview. "The events were quite upsetting," he What accounts for the recuperative powers of a day?

A good night's sleep? Simple passage of time?
"We don't really understand how people can recover so fully in just one day," Dr. Stone siad. "We

weren't expecting it."

The study also revealed that Mondays are not as "blue" as commonly thought. When moods are compared on each day of the week,

Monday is no worse than Tuesday through Thursday. The best days of the week, not surprisingly, are Friday

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hreland	£ H	104	52	29
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Luxembourg	L. Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
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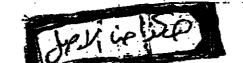
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TURKEY

A SPECIAL REPORT

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984

New Party Structure Is Shaken by Vote In Local Elections

By George Coats

ANKARA - The nationwide Bulent Ecevit of the left-of-center local elections in March were designed by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal to establish his primacy in Turkish politics and to reinforce his general election victory last No-vember. As such they were a suc-

Mr. Ozal's Momentum Mr. Ozal's Momentum with its symbol of a bee hovering of ns. Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party. over a honeycomb in the shape of Turkey, swept the board for the second time in four months, and in the succeeding days, as the results were still coming in, he managed to gain on his side many successful candidates who had not campaigned under his acgis.

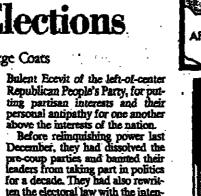
But the picture may not represent such a successful outcome for Turkish democracy in the longer term. The local election results re-inferred Mr. Ozal's claim to be Turkey's favorite politician. But they undermined the legitimacy of the other two parties represented in the parliament elected in November. They also showed that two others, banned from participating in November, are the real opposi

A 15 ...

This community has its roots in the reasons for - and actions of the military regime, which took nower in September 1980, and nanded over power to Mr. Ozal last

In January 1980, the generals rad made public their growing impatience with the country's politicommon front to come to grips with the economic turnoil and terorism that had brought the county to the verge of a civil war.

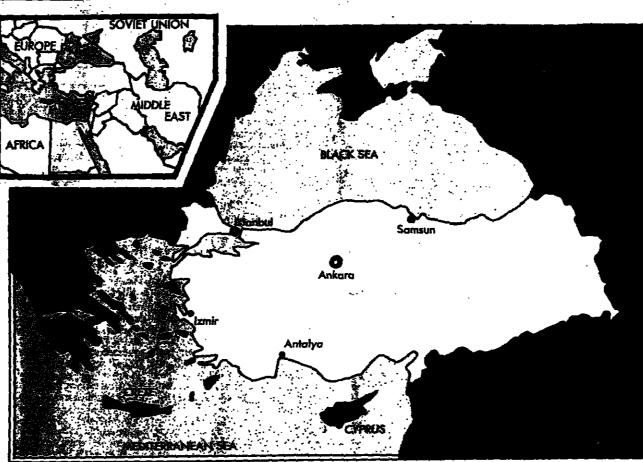
In particular they blamed the ountry's two leading parties and their leaders, Soleyman Demirel of the conservative Justice Party and



ments from being hamstrung by the necessity of finding coalition part-ners. (They did so by requiring par-ties to gain 10 percent of the na-tional vote before they could enter As parties began to form last year in preparation for November's elections, they had to pass a vetoing process to ensure to the generals' satisfaction that they were not mere

tion of preventing future govern-

(Continued on Page 19)



Cyprus Issue Threatens Improvement of Relations With U.S.

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON - Steadily improving relations between the United States and Turkey have been endangered by developments in the U.S. Congress during an

election year.

Touched off by events in Cyprus, tempers have flared on all sides of what are volatile and emotional issnes. They threaten to bring back the bitterness and antagonism that characterized the period of the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey a de-

Carde ago.

Until a few weeks ago, Reagan

officials were sayadministration officials were saying confidently that Congress had learned a great deal from the "mistaken" 1974 arms embargo against Turkey. The embargo was repealed

The administration officials said that the lawniakers, while upset by several recent developments on Cyprus and in the Aegean, had been convinced that legislation aimed at Turkey would only complicate the situation in southern Europe and cause severe setbacks in an expanding and increasingly important U.S.-Turkish security relationship. But on March 28, an 11-to-7 vote in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee set in motion events that pointed toward new legislative

and diplomatic clashes.

amendment to tie \$215 million in U.S. military grants for Turkey to

certain concessions on Cyprus. The amendment, which is reported to have originated in a Greek-American organization, would permit this money to flow only if President Ronald Reagan could certify that Turkish troops had re-turned the former Greek Cypriot city of Varosha to the Cyprus goverament for resettlement of refu-gees, ending 10 years of occupa-tion.

"I could not think of a worse The committee, responding to thing to do to our ally Turkey at congressional frustration about asthing to do to our ally Turkey at

pects of Turkish policy and to State Department's Cyprus coordi-growing anger in the Greek-Amerinator, told the committee shortly can community, voted through an before the vote. Mr. Haass warned that neither Turkey nor Turkish Cypriots would be likely to act positively "under this kind of pressure." Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware and a sponsor of the amendment, charged that the Reagan administration had been "drastically increasing the amount [of aid] for Turkey, without doing anything for Greece." Senator Paul Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland and a key supporter of the amendment, cited the Turkish Cypriot "unilateral declaration of independence" last November 15 as a major cause of dissatisfaction.

Another initant was a naval skir-

mish in the Aegean Sea on March 8 between Turkey and Greece. U.S. diplomats had worked to prevent the conflict from spreading. The Greek Embassy in Washington, meanwhile, handed out to members of Congress, journalists and others a 36-page color pamphlet called "Threat in the Aegean" with a lightning bolt on the cover that talked about "Turkish designs on

A counterpart of the Senate committee's "Varosha provision" will be submitted as an amendment to the foreign aid bill on the floor of the House. Such amendments may also be attached to appropriations

(Continued on Next Page)

Austerity Plan Draws Praise, but Future Is Uncertain

By Axel Krause

Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey, as well as with Arab states in the looking both tired and exhilarated, Gulf. said that he would press ahead with implementing his ambitious eco-nomic austerity program and very gradually restore the country to full

"The people here are looking to the future with confidence, and we shall implement our program very vigorously," Mr. Ozal said in an interview at his official residence. The austerity program, which he ington, particularly regarding Cyestablished shortly after Turkey's (Continued on Next Page) parliamentary elections last No-vember, has drawn praise from the international business community, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and key allies, notably the United

Turkey has also remained stable during the last several years. Nevertheless, new and increasingly complex uncertainties have emerged recently. These include political pressures generated by attacks on the government by new leftist and rightist opposition parties in Turkey; continued criticism from West European and U.S. par-liamentarians challenging Turkey's slowness in re-establishing human and political rights; and expressions of caution about the economy. The OECD, for example, recently questioned the government's capacity to refinance a substantial increase in foreign debt repay-

ments starting in 1985. Complicating the outlook is a gradual resurgence of Moslem inluence, reflected by the strong showing in the local elections by the small Moslem Prosperity Party, and by Mr. Ozal's commitment to strengthening overall relations with

ANKARA - Shortly after his Iran, Iraq and Libya, which are election victory in March, Prime also Turkey's key trading partners.

> There have been hints of anti-Americanism. Political and business leaders, mainly in Ankara and in Istanbul, said in private converm istantia, and in private conver-sations that they were exasperated with the U.S. Congress and, to a lesser degree, by the Reagan ad-ministration, for being influenced — unduly, these leaders felt — by the so-called Greek lobby in Wash-(Continued on Next Page)

BASIC DATA

POPULATION: 45.747,000; Istanbul, 2,772,708; Ankara, 1,877,755; Izmir, 757,854. AREA: 779,452 square ki-

lometers (300,947 square

EXPORTS (1983): \$4.47 million. Agriculture, \$1.37 million; mining, \$155.000: industry, \$2.94 million, IMPORTS (1983): \$7.32 million. Agriculture, \$92,000; mining, \$2.78 million; industry, \$4.45

OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: negative \$260 million. EXTERNAL DEBT (September, 1983): \$17.638 billion.

CURRENCY: \$1=325.95 liras.



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Turkish Government Is Pressing Ahead With Austerity, but Future Uncertain

prus, and for not providing Turkey with more military and economic aid. "We consider ourselves Western, but we are not happy at all with the behavior of your Congress, and the related, annoying pressures from European parliamentarians," said a member of Mr. Ozal's cabi-

right into the hands of those trying to destabilize Turkey," he said, ges-turing to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on a map in his office. "And since this message does not seem to be getting across in Washington, we can only caution Americans: There could be re- power and influence, particularly percussions," he added, declining to specify what he had in mind.

lomatic observers, academics and journalists said in interviews that while Mr. Ozal had made headway in reforming the economy, crucial political and social issues remained obtained only 6.9 percent of the unresolved, such as the role of three recent vote), the two leaders apparpolitical parties that scored impresently have a comfortable working sive gains in the local elections but relationship. "I am in charge of the are not represented in the parlia- country, but we consult frequently ment. These include the leftist Social Democracy Party, which obtained 23.5 percent of the national vote: the center True Path Party, which obtained 14 percent, and the Moslem party, which obtained 4.4 percent. Each of the parties were barred, among others, from pre-senting candidates in the November elections.

There is a very relative democracy here now, but everything is more complicated with new political momentum building up, particularly on the left. But one must not cy tightly controlled information lose sight of these growing Islamic regarding underground political pressures, which go deep in the activities, which deliberately has lose sight of these growing Islamic society, yet are very difficult to quantify," said a senior diplomatic quantity, said a senior diplomatic bers of parliament. "You can still catch young people in the streets

other Western observers outside the country, the central question facing the government in the next several years is whether Mr. Ozal can succeed in meshing the political movements with his restrictive, austerity program. "Islam and Turkish-style democracy, when combined with monetarist-oriented economic reform, generally do not mix well - the overriding problem here is one of digestion," the official said. He noted that Turkey has the lowest annual per-capi-ta income of the OECD's 24 members, (less than \$2,000), which is considerably below Portugal, Yu-goslavia and Greece.

Few observers question that the of torture and the death penalty.

• Strengthening the "middle pil-

the key cities. The vote was widely including moves to attract foreign investments, further reduce the chronic inflation and unemployment, and reform the government's cumbersome bureaucracy. Mr. rises. Ozal said he plans no parliamentary elections during his five-year

term, which continues until 1988. former general who was elected to a seven-year term as president in 1982, continues to wield enormous over all security-related matters. specify what he had in mind. And even though he actively sup-Meanwhile, Turkish leaders, dip-ported the rightist Nationalist Democracy Party, which suffered a humiliating defeat in the elections (although it has 23.2 percent, or 67, of the seats in the parliament, it

... We are a good team," Mr. Ozal said, noting that his residence was near the presidential palace. In the interview, the Turkish leader also made the following

• The government fears that "anarchy" could revive, which explains why martial law remains in effect in most provinces throughout much of the country and in Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. But Mr. Ozal conceded that the military commanders and the presidennot been shared with the 400 memwho are armed and dangerous ...

That is the problem," he said. Mr. Ozal pledged to work for a gradual easing of martial-law restrictions —among other things, these restrictions severely hinder journalists' ability to operate, according to Turkish editors.

the treatment of prisoners. Helsinki Aegean Sea.

Watch a U.S. human rights group, "I know we have problems with Watch, a U.S. human rights group, recently said political prisoners numbered between 50,000 and 100,000, and were being detained conditions," which include the use

control of many provinces and all attempting to reduce the country's the key cities. The vote was widely chronic inflation, which in the secseen as a clear mandate for him to ond half of 1983 had accelerated to continue reforming the economy, about 40 percent and has remained a key source of concern for the OECD and the IMF. Their officials have warned Ankara that it will be difficult to control future price

But Mr. Ozal, who has been the country's architect of economic reform dating to 1980 when Mr. Evren came to power in a bloodless also subscribed several, mediumcoup, said that "they [the OECD] sized Euroloans and expanded
may be right about the difficulties,
but we are trying to get inflation Although Turkish officials said

tion, stimulating exports, which Avci said, were increasing rapidly during the Enka is first three months of 1984, and rebalance of payments to about \$1 billion. This last improvement played a crucial role in Western

Turkey has remained stable during the last several years but new and increasingly complex anstenty program could produce new tensions in Turkey, particularuncertainties have emerged recently.'

mands for substantial wage increases by trade unions.

termined to press for broad eco-rialize. They noted that capital inmoving "imbalances" between regions, primarily by encouraging new investments, including by foreign companies, and by providing better housing, particularly for eign debt repayments as grace lower-income groups. A major con-cern, Mr. Ozal added, was growing unemployment. Union leaders said close: A shortfall of \$1.5 billion has unmon persons and was rising particularly among young people. He also said that his government was moving ahead on long-delayed efforts to streamline Turker's forts to streamline Turkey's cumbersome, meddlesome government

commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the United States, which he said he would like to visit, Mr. Ozal renewed his call for a freeze on all controversial issues with Greece. Mainly, they involved what he termed his "pre-He ruled out any immediate am-nesty for prisoners. "There are ity to the self-proclaimed Turkish about 20,000 criminals in our jails. Cypriot government on Cyprus but very few political prisoners," he and Western support for Greece on said in response to questions about such bilateral issues as rights in the

Greece, but my formula would be to freeze all the problems and concentrate on developing our trade, "under harsh, often unbearable business and investments and tourism, which could help improve our

down to 30 percent—and we think that they were actively negotiating we can succeed." He added that the government would, for example, remain firm in holding down demining and oil exploration, includar as reducing inflation," he said. ing with U.S. companies, international agencies have questioned if • The government is equally de- and when these ventures will mate-

flows to date have been modest.

Matters could be complicated next

year, according to one agency's as-sessment, by Turkey's need to refinance a substantial increase in forforeign trade, "Commercial banks outside Turkey will certainly help, ■ While reaffirming his strong
 ■ While reaffirming his strong commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Unitite

Since our image is improving, along with expanding exports, and foreign investments that will materialize," he said "The economy is doing better," Mr. Pakdemirli said, adding that the lira, which has been

> proach, particularly its heavy emphasis on developing the private sector and supporting expansion of several large holding companies, and in particular, the large, family-owned Enka group in Istanbul.

vertibility" in the next several

key aspects: sharply reducing infla- like Enka, cannot do it all," Mr.

Enka is Turkey's largest construction and trading group with ducing a large current deficit in the close links to the government, and it is expanding internationally.
We do not hide the fact that we agree with Mr. Ozal's policies and governments' reopening official that we consider our improving credits and credit guarantees in earnings to be helping the national 1982 and 1983. International banks balance of payments," said Sarik est single shareholder.

Erdal Inomi, head of the Social Democratic Party and a U.S.-educated professor of physics, said that, although Mr. Ozal needed more time to achieve his goals, his ly among low-income groups. "The people who voted for us - and we

Mr. Inonu, who during the recent election campaign called on the government to arrange an amnesty for political prisoners and to grant greater political freedoms, said he also was disappointed in the fact that to date the government has established "few or no substantial investments or ventures" involving foreign companies. His party, political observers said, may merge with the Populist Party, which has 30.4 percent, or 117, of

the seats in the parliament. But a merger of the two leftist parties, which could lead to seating members of the Social Democratic of Northern Cyprus provided a Party in the parliament, has re-new basis for congressional ire, and mained an open question. The outcome will depend on decisions made by the congresses of the two parties, which could be organized within six months, according to Yasar Aysev, spokesman for the Populist Party. "What is certain is that we have many reservations floating in world currency markets, about Mr. Ozal's policy, which re-will be "moving toward full con-sembles that of Mrs. Thatcher raising interest rates, freezing years.

wages and generally deflating the conomy," he said. "Such squeezpressed reservations and sharp difierences with the government's apcould lead to social unrest here," he

Strong support for the merger of the parties was expressed by top officials of the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions, representing about 1.8 million workers. The "Ozal's models are the Japanese confederation has repeatedly critiand Korean systems ... operating cized limitations on its activities, Few observers question that the of torture and the death penalty. relations," Mr. Ozal said.

The entire government like an eco-which it considers legitimate, such of decision in late February, according to an administration officials, is the for Mr. Ozal's center-right Mother-lar," or Turkey's middle class, re-ed on these matters agreed with the

land Party, which won roughly 4! mains a key priority in his government that considerpercent of the popular vote and control of many provinces and all attempting to reduce the country's developing the economy in some vate sector, particularly companies whom have been fired or eased out toon procedures. We can't write the country's developing the economy in some vate sector, particularly companies whom have been fired or eased out toon procedures. We can't write the country's developing the economy in some vate sector, particularly companies whom have been fired or eased out toon procedures. We can't write the country's developing the economy in some vate sector, particularly companies whom have been fired or eased out toon procedures. of their jobs, as well as from Turk- about prison conditions or imager ish newspaper editors and report-ers who commented, but on the tend a trial, we have to obey the condition that they not be identi- press restrictions. We can't report

> even know we are writing under been prevented from reporting cer-restrictive pressures from the martial-law commanders, and which are backed up with the threat of der censorship." closing down our papers if we re-Tara, Enka's chairman and its larg- port on torture in prisons, or criti- tion results, Bulent Ecevit, a former cize the military," the editor of a prime minister who has been leading newspaper said. We hope that with the restoration of full de-

> > quoted a Turkish editor as saying: houses, they cannot make them"Orders are telephoned in each selves heard by those who rule the tive," he said.

testimonies in court about torture. tary regime for expressing "Many of our readers still do not and we can't even say that we have views, called for "an equitable 2

even know that we are writing un-

barred from active political life for 10 years, said that "what is impormocracy — and more liberal voices tant now is not what has happened, tion, leading to even steeper ob in parliament — our rights to publish freely will be re-established," In an interview at his apartment said. Mr. Ecevit added that he was a continuous Helsinki Watch analyzing prob-lems encountered by the press, speaking freely in the coffee re-establishment of a multipress.

Mr. Ecevit, who along with oti former political leaders is bar from being quoted in the Turk news media and who was jai three times under the recent re nesty" for political prisoners. abtion of the death penalty, an enc and the lifting of restrictions labor rights.

Failure to reform and ease p sent restrictions in what he tere "practical terms" could trigger creased social tension and polar tion, leading to even steeper oboutside Ankara, Mr. Ecevit said comed the local elections, the f

The Cyprus Issue and U.S. Relation

(Continued From rage ;)
measures. The chances seem strong the plan.

The Turkish Cypriot independent of Nov. 15. that, in one form or another, Congress will act to tie Turkish aid to dence announcement of Nov. 15,

Turkish government, Expressions of outrage from Turkey and from Turkish Cypriots following the March 28 vote tended to keep the pot boiling on Capitol Hill. Moreover, the exchange of ambassadors on April 17 between Ankara and the Turkish Republic drew an unusually strong public protest from the State Department.
According to congressional and administration sources, several ingredients combined to produce the

political reaction:

• A congressional perception that, in return for lifting of the U.S. paigns after two years of relative arms embargo. Turkey was obligated election of Andreas Papandreou. the Cyprus problem.
Early in 1984, negotiations

volving Greece, Turkey, the Cypri-ot parties and the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, were promoted by U.S. diplomats, especially the State Dethe turnover of unoccupied Varosha to UN control and Greek Cypriot resettlement as symbolic eviRauf Denktash, backed away from

Cyprus "progress" in a way that is which offended Congress all the macceptable and offensive to the more because it followed by only three days final approval of a hardfought foreign aid measure provid-ing more than \$700 million in military aid to Turkey.

The announcement of the unilateral declaration of independence was a shock both on Capitol Hill and within the Reagan administra-tion. The immediate U.S. protest about the move and the U.S. vote in the UN Security Council to declare the action "legally invalid" proved ineffective, contributing to even more frustration here.

A renewed high level of politi

"Papandreon's election was very divisive in the Greek-American community and there was a lull in political activity," a congressional source said. As Mr. Papandreou's policies emerged as acceptable and workable in relation to the United States and as the U.S. election partment counselor, Edward J. States and as the U.S. election Derwinski. The aim was to obtain hythm picked up, the Greek community returned to politics in local areas and on Capitol Hill with renewed fervor and clout. The fore, is the hot spot in othe "Greek lobby," as it sometimes is improved Turkish-American dence of progress. At the moment "Greek lobby," as it sometimes is of decision in late February, accalled, is reputed by its operatives

before. If it were not for the congre nal developments, Turkish-An can relations would be consid

unusually good.

U.S.-Turkish military coortion has been at a high level, ex plified by the U.S.-backed plan construction of improved air t in Eastern Turkey.

The increase in proposed military aid to Turkey in early was the largest for any count the world, and the adn request for additional aid se. Congress early this year was a same high level.

Politically, the Nov. 6 p mentary elections were seen b Reagan administration as a r step toward restoration of de racy in Turkey.

Economically, the steps tak Prime Minister Turgut Ozal ir nary to liberalize internat transactions were considered tive and even courageous. The administration has been cauti optimistic that, in conjunction an improving international nomic climate, these and othe nomic reforms of the last s years will generate a Turkish:

The issue on Capitol Hill,



New economic regulations promise new opportunities in immense economic potential of Turkey."

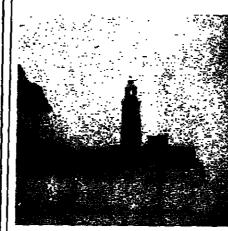
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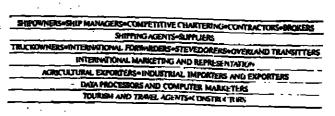
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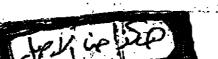
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The Ataturk Heritage

He would probably see his true heirs in those who are trying to build a functioning parliamentary system on the foundations he laid.'

ANKARA - A Turkish journal- is known as Turkey's war of inde- other identity crises coming into ist looked puzzled. It was 1981, the pendence, he went on to remold I play. Feeling humiliated by the year after the military intervention, and moderaize Turkish society, which he and many of his genera- cutting away at the institutions that tion supported. "My son hates he felt held it back: the Sultanate mathematics," he confided, "and and Caliphate, the Arabic alphatoday he told me that midway through the lesson his teacher said, That's enough about math, now let's raik about Atatoric, and all the decided to cut relations with the kids, including my son, said, 'No, let's talk about mathematics."

.

general Marie

P.a.,

37 >

· Maria

When the military took power in 1980, they inherited a divided nation, torn by terrorism of the right and left. To reunite Turkish socicty, they fell back on Ataturkism, the social cement that to date had never failed Turkey. They took full after they came to power was the children in the math lessons discov- out of state problems."

To people of middle age and above, the renewed message of Ata-sidered viable was the Western one, turkism brought comfort, the secunity of seeing accepted values reas- to Europeanization. After Wold seried. But to the young from War II, this found expression in whose ranks many the terrorists. Turkish membership in the Council had been recruited, the appeal apof Europe and the North Atlantic

peared to be arid. These younger people had grown up knowing no other society than that brought about by Ataturk's reforms -and they wanted to take these reforms further and sometimes in different directions.

Professor Hicei Fisek, one of the founding members of the Social Democrats (SODEP), remembers how daring it was of his mother to dance with his father in 1924 -"playing at being Western," he said, "not wearing a head covering

-and dancing." Ataturk was a complex man, an admirer of Napoleon who read John Stuart Mill and who was consumed alike by a passion for mathematics and poetry. He grew up officer corps that was both the pampered pet of Sultan Abdul Fiamid II and the only sector of socirety that had the power to mesent him. But the leaders of the Young Turks rebellion of 1908 shunted Atamrk aside. It was only with the end of World War I - in which the Young Turks' ambitions had em-broiled the Ottoman Empire and which ended with the Ottoman Sultan acquiescing in the imposition of humiliating peace terms — that At-aturk got his chance.

Emerging victorious from what

bet, the veil and fez, and the close link with religion.

withdrawal without consultation of

missiles from Turkey during the

Cuban missile crisis in 1962, the

threat of President Lyndon John-

son in 1964 to remove Turkey from

the protection of NATO if it went

through with plans to to invade

Cyprus, pressure from President

Richard M. Nixon in 1971 to stop

poppy production, and the diplo

1974 invasion of Cyprus, some

Turkish intellectuals began to ques-

tion whether Westernization and

Europeanization were the only

A term of office by Prime Minis-

ter Bulent Ecevit at the end of the

1970s gave these doubts a period of

official sanction, and it was diffi-cult to tell "whether Turkey was a

member of the OECD or of the

[Third World] Group of 77," said a

foreign observer who attended a UN Conference on Trade and De-

velopment (UNCTAD) meeting at

The feeling now appears to be

that Turkey has no option but to

carry on the Western path mapped

out by Ataturk, if only because the

country has gone too far down the

road to turn back. But links have

been restored with Turkey's Islam-

Where is Ataturkism now? His

image still dominates Turkey; dressed in Western white tie and

tails he gazes sternly from picture

frames in all officials' offices. Simi-

larly, his image flies throughout the

world in the planes of Turkish Air-

lines. Recently, a journalist new to Turkey who had driven from Anka-

ra to Istanbul asked about the or-

ange on the plinth found in the

central square of all the villages through which he had passed. Were

these, he asked, some hangover from a Hittite totem cult? He was

nition and become spherical.

justification for periodic military

probably see his true heirs in those

who are trying to build a function-

ing parliamentary system on the foundations he laid.

- GEORGE COATS

uerventions, however. He would

ic and Arab neighbors.

paths for Turkey.

isolation that followed the

"In the 1920s and 1930s Ataturk Islamic and Asian world culturally, not to ban religion but to create a secular state, a policy he religiously applied," Professor Fisck said.
"What he did was to try and, if you will, change by force the social structure. This was not easy after 10 centuries of Moslem influence because Islam is more than a reliadvantage of the fact that the year gion, it is a code of life. But he was successful and, until 1950, 12 years centenary of Atamrk's birth, as the after his death, religion was kept

> For Ataturk, the only contemporary model for modernization conand Turkey embarked on the road Treaty Organization, and in association with the European Commu-

Where Ataturk was not success ful was in creating a two-party sys-tem, both because the embryonic opposition parties he allowed periodically became a focus for those who opposed his reforms and also because of his own authoritarian

The establishment of a multiparty system came after the war when the Democrat Party, allowed to form in 1946, won the 1950 elections. The party had openly courted religious sentiment and was backed also by those who opposed other elements of the Ataturk reforms and by intellectuals captivated by the novelty of changing the ment with a piece of paper in a ballot box. The Democrats were dissolved

by a military coup in 1960, the first interference by the army to put the country back on what they considered to be the rails of Ataturkism. But the success of Ataturk's program can perhaps best be seen in the developments of the nirbulent 1970s, when an avowedly Islamic fundamentalist party peaked electorally at a mere 13 percent of the

By then, however, there were

Rise in Foreign Investment Is Expected to Continue By Metin Munit

ISTANBUL -- Attracting overseas investors became a priority of the Turkish government in 1980, when a series of bureaucrane and legislative reform measures were introduced. In the preceding years, government policy toward foreign capital alternated between half-hearted support and downright hostility.

The new measures quickly produced results. In 1980, total new foreign investment amounted to \$97 million. In 1981, as investment projects already in the pipeline were released, the figure rose to \$337 million. This was more than the cumulative value of total foreign investment made in Turkey since 1950. The inflow of foreign capital in 1982 was \$167 million; and in 1983 it was \$103 million.

These figures are not large compared to Turkey's market size, natural resources and proximity to the Middle East However, officials are not complaining, Before 1980, a number of foreign firms had liquidated their businesses, and others were considering following suit. "Now the situation is reversed," an official said. "We are building up a reputation as a country which welcomes foreign capital. I am confident that in the course of this decade massive foreign investment will be made in Turkey."

Every year the Turkish government publishes a general ncentives table, listing investments qualifying for benefits. It is possible to invest in areas that are not contained in this table, but custom duties in nonincentive fields often

run at more than 100 percent. Mining, tourism, agribusiness and petroleum have been selected as priority areas for foreign investment, and they benefit from maximum government support. However, all other fields are also open, provided "this takes place in a field of activity open to the Turkish private sector and does not run counter to a monopoly or other special privilege granted to stateowned industries."

The general incentive table grants total exemption from customs duty for top priority investments like tourism and petroleum and deferred duty over five years for less favored fields of investment. The government also provides (either directly or through specialized banks and commercial banks) many subsidized loans.

The most favorable terms are in tourism, where loans are offered at 15 percent per annum (inflation is currently estimated at 35 percent) covering up to 60 percent of the

investors can also claim investment allowances deductible from their taxable income. The basic rate is 30 percent but it can be as high as 40 percent for agribusiness and tourism and 60 percent for investments in areas designated as underdeveloped. Exporters can retain up to 50 percent of their foreign currency earnings to linance

It is also possible to benefit from subsidized export credits available through the banking system. An allow-

ance against taxable income is granted to manufacturers

at the rate of 20 percent of total export revenue. Since 1980, when the initial decree was issued, the government has published supplementary legislation to smooth the way. A new decree, issued in April, allows foreigners to set up import-export houses, representative, service and consultancy offices for a minimum investment of \$50,000. Also, foreigners can now buy equity in Turkish

companies with a minimum investment of \$50,000. It is now relatively easy to obtain go-ahead from the Foreign Investment Department. The formalities that before 1980 took years to complete now take weeks or months. But once the investment permit is obtained one must contend with a bureaucracy and legislation that is unmatched in complexity in Europe. There are few things an investor can do without first obtaining permission from the various agencies. Delays are common. It can take almost a year to obtain permits to buy land and build a factory. It takes weeks for officials to examine investment goods that arrive at the docks and allow their release.

Furthermore, although the government says that loans are available at subsidized rates, often none are available. Invariably, delays occur in securing them. However, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal is committed to cuttung red tape. which is seen as one of the most formidable obstacles to Turkey's development. If he succeeds, he will make life easier for both Turkish and foreign investors.

Construction Industry Scores in North Africa, Middle East

tors, who began to seek work abroad in the mid-1970s as a result of the shrinking domestic market and economic recession, have gained a strong foothold in the Middle East and North Africa.

Because official records are not up to date, it is not possible to determine the exact volume of contracts, but they are variously estimated at between \$13 million and \$19 million. A more correct figure is probably \$15 million, estimated by Ozer Olemen, a leading Turkish expert and the executive secretarygeneral of the Association of Turk-

ish Contractors in Libya. This figure indicates that the volume of contracts has declined. Most of the 100 or so Turkish contractors working abroad are unable to find new work, although the larger companies continue to prosper. Some, mainly in Libya, are unable to complete projects at

told that they were the busis of Ataturk, which were devotedly giv-In the 1950s, Turkey embarked on a period of building and indus-trialization that continued well into en a cost of paint annually by the villagers until they had lost all defithe late 1970s, "In the beginning the work was being done by for-eigners while we watched," said Ataturk's heritage is more than the provision of a cult figure or a Mr. Olemen. "In this period 95 percent of most construction work was foreign. The situation now is

> Mr. Olemen said that the same velopment progress occurred in the Middle East 25 years later.

ISTANBUL - Turkish contrac- when Arab counties built up oil wealth. "By this time," he said, "we had the experience to do for them what foreigners had once done for

> The first company to win a contract abroad was the large Sezai Turkes-Fevzi Akkaya Group (STFA), which built the Tripoli harbor. Libva became a school of Turkish contractors; dozens of Turkish companies won tenders for various jobs there. Libya attracted Turkish contractors for various reasons. Because living conditions are difficult, most Western firms avoided the country or tendered high prices. Turkey and Libya have always enjoyed warm relations for

Turkish contractors are estimated to have won contracts totaling \$9 billion in Libya. About half of the projects have been completed. Most of the rest of the contracts are in Saudi Arabia, worth \$3.5 billion,

and Iraq, \$1.3 billion. Because some contractors in Libya failed to fulfill their obligations, the Turkish government has decided to disqualify smaller firms from tendering for work overseas. A system will be set up to allow only those firms satisfying the government's conditions to be permitted to operate abroad. Two committees have been set up to deal with the problems of Turkish contractors in Libya and to classify firms qualify-

ing for overseas work.

contacts to secure a larger share of the lucrative but highly competitive Turkish market. Engineering and management are the most important elements in the Turkish successes. Another element of strength is thought to be the homogenous work force of Turkish engineers and Turkish workers. Western firms employ workers from a vari-

cty of countries. We now have a large machinery park," said Nurettin Kocak, a leading Turkish contractor, enumerating other points of strength. "We've learnt how the game is played internationally. We have sources of credit and we can follow the latest technical developments. Our chances of winning new contracts are larger than they were in the seventies

The remittance of profits from completed work and workers' savings (it is estimated that there are 250,000 construction workers overseas) is estimated to be more than \$700 million this year.

The current squeeze in the international construction market favors firms with connections in more than one market, in particular those associated with large holding companies that can depend on a broader base for financing In Saudi Arabia, the Saracoglu

Group has won \$200 million in new projects on top of \$112 million in existing work. Cevahirler Contract-

to sign a \$285-million contract for the construction of Sultan City, a community of 800 villas 100 kilometers (about 62 miles) south of Riyadh along with related infrastructure and social facilities.

In Libya, Libas, one of the most

active Turkish contractors working there, is completing drawings for 520 million worth of accessory buildings for the housing projects of Zawiyah and Zuwarah being built by the company. Also in Lib-ya, Sezai Turkes-Fevzi Akkaya has signed a \$330-million contract for a new harbor at Sirte. The contract is for marine works. STFA is completing another harbor in Libya at Misuurata, scheduled for completion this June, worth \$240 million.

STFA is also involved in building three small harbors in Iran under Bandar Abbas in the Gulf. Together the harbors are valued at \$70

In Iraq, Alarko was the low bidder on a \$45-million petrochemical complex, but final approval is dependent on financing. Alarko is also active in Iran where it won two projects recently: a \$6.5-million contract to construct 10 spherical LPG storage tanks at Bandar Abbas and an \$8-million contract to provide transportable LPGtrailers for the Tehran Association of LPG

In Saudi Arabia, Enka wili build

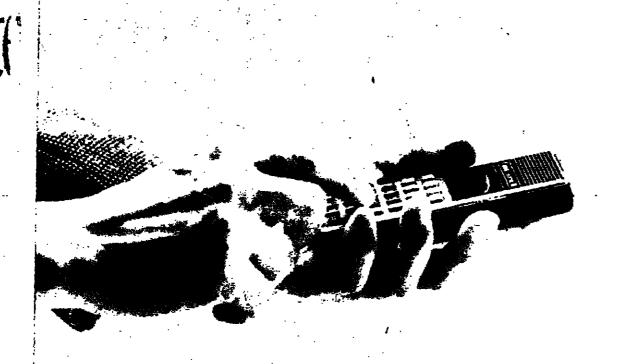
the \$9.5-million main mosque of the King Saud University. Enka's Saudi division will also undertake the \$10.2-million water-distribution system in Riyadh. Enka is bidding on two big projects: the Sadiyat Island crossing in the United Arab Emirates, a 7-kilometer cross-ing worth \$400 million to \$500 million, and the Rasialus Airport in

Libya, valued at \$200 million. A Kutlutas-Enka joint venture is completing a \$384-million Medina housing project on schedule. The three-year contract constructed 2,084 villas on 500,000 square meters of land and all related infrastructure, including streets, sewerage and electricity. The project should be completed by the end of

Kutlutas has also pioneered the use of a steel-tunneling form system, built under French license, for mass housing projects. Kuthutas of-ficials say the system eliminates carpentry and plastering, thus cutting costs.

An Enka-Kutlutas cooperation has also been successful in Libya, where they are in the midst of constructing the \$350-million Raslanuf Industrial City. It is scheduled for completion in mid-1985.

Kutlutas also reports that it is idding on a \$300-million tender in Libya for the construction of the Misuurata industrial complex. — METIN MUNIR



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TURKEY

VALUE AND QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY MAJOR SECTORS (January-October)

	198	2	198	3	Percentage Change		
	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	Quantity	Value	
Exports	9,942	4,377	9,128	4,474	— 8.2	2.2	
Agriculture		1,562	2,533	1,375	27.5	-12.0	
Mining		142	1 ,255	155	7 4. 5	- 9.2	
Industry		2,673	5,340	2,944	- 22.2	10.1	
mports	18,165	6,975	21,248	7,319	17.0	4.9	
Agriculture		163	42	92	92.8	-43.6	
Mining		2.945	14.361	2.779	9.7	5.6	
Industry		3,867	6,845	4,448	52.5	15.0	

Sources: State Institute of Statistics, OECD.

Major Crossroads for Truckers Between Europe, Middle East

route for the migration of peoples. The nomadic Turks, who began their penetration of the area foltheir penetration of the area fol-lowing the battle of Manzikert in such key elements as pricing. 1071, are only the latest.

More recently, Turkey's position by 1981 to become a major crossrope and the Middle East, either directly by truck or from Europe by ship to a Turkish port for overland 15 percent by rail and the rest by transport to a Middle Eastern destination. In 1981, Turkey's income from transit trade reached \$600 million; in 1982, it rose to \$970

The sudden increase in Middle Eastern prosperity following the jump in the price of oil in 1973 has been a major factor. So too, al-though Turkish transport officials deny it, has been the Iran-Iraq war.

The result is that Turkey has the largest trucking fleet in Europe. As the transit trade has grown, however, so have the protests of those who claim that the business is badly organized. In support of their amount of foreign exchange Turkey pays for its own freight charges is second only to the drain represented by its oil imports.

graphical position has secured it case a moribund rail and shipping port from port to destination. As a since the dawn of history as a major network has been neglected while result, plans are afoot to double the incentives have been given to truckers to go out and get the business

remedy this situation. According to between two continents had led it the transport master plan now be-by 1981 to become a major cross-ing enacted, there should be a reroads for transport between Eu- alignment of the transport split. At present, about 60 percent of goods are carried by truck, another 10 to 20 split, if the necessary investment for infrastructure is forthcoming.

A start has been made on shipping. And the time lag involved has not been unusually excessive — at least not in getting the ideas onto the drawing board. Since 1979, the year before the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, transport of transit goods into Turkish ports has in-creased eightfold, from 500,000 tons in that year to about 4 million tons last year.

Turkish truckers carry the goods on from the ports. A rail link exists find it more lucrative to drive empwith Iran, but the line to Iraq has to contention, they point out that the go through Syria, which makes it unusable for political reasons.

The increase in transport trade has strained Turkish port facilities, sented by its oil imports.

with 11 percent of the goods being In addition, a general lack of marlanded at Mersin and Iskenderun keting coordination, which, togethsulted from the failure to prepare about it is a trade that Turkey er with government policies, has for existing structures to carry the wants to encourage. Earnings are left the export of Turkish goods new load while at the same time difficult to estimate, according to increasingly in the hands of a small creating an imbalance by encouraging new sectors — which need landed is said to represent \$7 inless investment and effort — to come to the port and a further \$65

— GEORGE COATS

ISTANBUL - Anatolia's geo- carry the extra cargo. In Turkey's gross a ton to the trucker to transcapacity of Turkish ports within the next five years.

Similarly, Turkey plans an increase in its merchant fleet. At pre-Current plans are intended to sent, the merchant marine, consist ing of 1.4 million deadweight tons (DWT), carries only 33 percent of Turkish imports and 5 percent of Turkish exports. Current plans would create a much more modern fleet of about 7.4 million DWTs, carrying half of Turkey's trade and entering the cross-trading market by 1993.

It is in the trucking sector that

complaints are loudest. More than 550 companies have entered the international trucking market in Turkey, many running the minimum 10 trucks necessary to qualify for government incentives, which mean a customs-free purchase price for the truck on easy credit terms. The companies then employ up to 400 owner-drivers on a freelance basis. Criticisms center on the lack of fixed pricing guidelines, which means that many truckers ty to Europe to pick up a load for the Middle East, because they cannot get a satisfactory price to compensate for the added time, trouble and cost of going loaded to Europe.

Europe: The Issues Are as Divisive as Ever

Brussels Cautious on Return to Democracy

BRUSSELS -Only weeks after the election victory that brought Turgut Ozal and his Motherland Party to power in Turkey last No-vember, Turkish diplomats in Brussels had begun making overtures aimed at the speedy restoration of good relations with the European

To the chagrin - but probably not to the surprise - of the new government in Ankara, the Community has made it plain that there will be no sudden rapprochement. Turkey's return to democracy, the diplomats were informed, does not utomatically guarantee a return to the political and economic relationship that existed with the EC until General Kenan Evren stepped in with the army in 1980.

Last year's general elections, to-gether with the March 1984 local elections that confirmed Mr. Ozal's outright majority, are of course an extremely welcome development in European eyes. But the 10 EC member states have, nevertheless, made it plain that much still needs to be accomplished before the close links of Turkey's EC associate sta-

tus can be forged anew. For the crux of the EC-Turkish problem is that a wide political gap now separates Turkey's technical situation as an EC associate member of 21 years standing from its real position as an outcast from Europe. And in its future dealings with the EC, Turkey thus retains the curious and paradoxical weapon of being able to threaten the embarrassment of the EC by lodg-ing its formal application for full EC membership.

So far, therefore, the Community's response to the Ozal govern-ment's signals that it would welcome renewed political contacts and reconsideration of the frozen million European Currency Units (ECUs) in aid due Turkey since 1981, has been carefully vague. The message has been clear enough though, and it is that the Community still wants to see considerable progress on the human rights issue before it grants any important concessions of a political

or economic nature. The view from Brussels, EC officials say, tends to be that the Turkish general elections were "somewhat flawed," and that so far only a partial return to a free democracy has been achieved. The objections are that only three political parties were permitted to contest the elecclouded free debate before the polls

by maintaining a degree of press backed complaints of unfair imcensorship. Turkey's critics do conports.

cede, however, that the generals did not interfere even when the leastfavored party triumphed. The EC's position is greatly complicated, meanwhile, by the fact that the member states hold widely

differing views on Turkey. France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Greece form a group that for politi-cal and humanitarian reasons is opposed to accelerating Turkey's return to the EC fold, Britain, followed at a slight distance by West Germany and Belgium, is foremost in urging the "geopoliti-cal" case for supporting the Ozal government as a stable element in the NATO alliance and in a Middle East region being made more dan-gerously volatile than ever by the iran-iraq war.

to receive a thorough airing when the European Parliament proceeds with its plan to hold a hearing on it in Strasbourg before midyear.

The admission by the military

regime of the previous use of tor-ture—following Amnesty Interna-tional's 1982 finding that 70 deaths could be traced to maltreatment and systematic torture -- has gone some way toward reassuring world opinion that the regime had turned against the torturers. Yes, suspi-cions that maltreatment of detainees persists are not fully allayed, and 117 cases of alleged deaths by torture during 1980-1982 are still being investigated.

Today, Turkey is far from the low point reached in 1980, when only the accident of an interpreters' strike intervened to prevent Turkey from being expelled from the Council of Europe. As it is, the new 1983 Turkish constitution's outlawing of the Communist Party and its concentration of tough ex-ecutive powers in the presidency also continue to deny Mr. Ozal's government full democratic respectability. The complaint regis-tered against Turkey before the European Commission of Human Rights by France, the Netherlands and Denmark is, meanwhile, still being pursued.

As the Ozal government wrestles with Turkey's intractable economic problems — high inflation and high unemployment — the EC is uncomfortably well aware that its own contribution must be in the areas of trade and aid.

overthrow in 1980 of the govern-

Recently, a team of negotiators from the Emonean Con began negotiations with the Turks on a new textile deal that would, unusually, set both price and quancompetitive exports to Europe. The hope was that Turkey's decision in January this year to reduce to just 5 percent the 15-percent steel surcharge it had illegally imposed on EC steel will also help the textile talks reach a positive outcome. The unfreezing of the 600 million

ECUs fourth financial protocol. however, continues to depend al-most exclusively on a resolution of the human rights issue. First agreed in mid-1980, the protocol consists of soft loans that would have been ran-Iraq war. in addition to the 825 million.
The human rights issue is certain FCUs made available to Turkey since 1964. The protocols were a part of the association agreement reached by Turkey hard on the heels of Greece's associate membership of the EC.

Under the Ankara agreement full freedom of movement was to be granted to Turkish workers by 1986. There now seems increasingly little likelihood that the Bonn government could agree to grant such access and risk seeing the 1.7 million Turkish workers now in Germany swelled by others at a time of mounting domestic unem-

The extremes and intricacies of Turkish politics are not closely followed in Brussels, where the en-largement of the EC to include Spain and Portugal is now a major preoccupation. The European Commission's own perception, though is that Mr. Ozal does not himself yearn to see Turkey become the 13th member of the Community, and that Mr. Ozal's own lukewarm attitude to the EC is itself a reflection of Turkey's growing cultural and politico-economic attraction toward the Middle East: That does not mean that a Turkish application for full EC membership can be ruled out. For it re-mains Ankara's only trump card in its dealings with Europe that an ssociate member's application for formal accession negotiations would be very hard to refuse.

Turkey is well aware of that, and it has made a number of teasing references to a membership application. EC officials do not disguise their view that such a move would Trade squabbles have been a "put us in a difficult position," and source of constant irritation, with they refer to it as Turkey's ticking tion, while the military also the EC's disapproval of the military time bomb. The more realistic view, perhaps, is that such a weapment of Suleyman Demirer adding on remains powerful so long as it is spice to EC industries recession unused.

The View From Ankara

ANKARA — In the 1970s, with But here again there appears to be Europe and Turkey suffering from room for manocuver. recession, Turkey's relations with the European Community visibly worsened. Turkish workers were no longer viewed as a welcome addition to the German labor pool but as a social problem. Turkey, meanwhile, was angered by the series of trade agreements the Community negotiated throughout the Mediterranean; Ankara felt that they diluted its special status as an associate and the benefits that the rela-

tionship was supposed to generate. The military takeover in Turkey added to the problems. The associ-ation agreement rested not only on financial and tariff-cutting timetables but also on an institutional basis that presupposed Turkey would remain a parliamentary de-

The closing of the parliament by the military government and the subsequent dissolution of political parties led to the freezing of the agreements. In addition, the EC's parliamentary arm has repeatedly protested the military regime's hu-man rights record following reports of torture of prisoners and of widespread political detention.

With the formation of the Ozal government, both sides now have the chance to reassess the troubled relationship. Already the dialogue with Brussels has resumed - nota-bly on the possibilities of unfreezing the blocked fourth financial protocol, which earmarked 600 million European currency units (ECUs) for development of the energy, infrastructure, construction

and tourism sectors. been in Turkey to discuss the question of the freedom of movement of Turkish workers. Under an agreement in 1976, the EC is committed ports. to an improvement in Turkish migrant workers' conditions, and a as putting Turkey's house in order third stage of this agreement is to be finalized in 1986.

Although the Turks insist that this sensitive issue is not a bilateral one with Germany but one with the Community as a whole, West Germany, which has 1.5 million Turkish workers, will bear the brunt of any arrangement. Conventional wisdom in Ankara is that Turkey will not press its case too hard but that whatever concessions are given by Ankara will be costly to Bonn.

Turkey has also been angered by quotas on textiles. Although a new and Portugal, Turkey cannot a agreement has been signed, the ex- ford to be excluded. tence of the quota system rankles.

The signals that Mr. Ozal has been sending to Brussels since he formed his government indicate that what he wants is a chance to develop some distance from the previous regime. Following the lo-cal elections in March, which were interpreted by European diplomate in Ankara as a success for hun, he will probably get this.

The release of the money under the fourth financial protocol, therefore, would have a political rather than an economic importance for Mr. Ozal.

The human rights issue remains In the local elections, Mr. Oza steered clear of the problem of an amnesty for detainees. The Socia
Democratic Party (SODEP) called
for a partial amnesty, and ascribed
its own failure to win its target it the vote to the electorate's fear or renewed violence. Mr. Ozal is be lieved to be clearing the way to ward a partial release that would attempt to keep known killers be privately that he wants to see the trials of those detained withou

hearing speeded up. Another key question - should the human rights and other issue be resolved — is that of Turkey' intentions toward the Community

During the November election campaign, the National Democratic Party (NDP) proposed an earl application for full membership Mr. Ozal by contrast is thought t lamic background pulling hir more in the direction of a develor The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, has EC accession. Last year the Et took 36 percent of Turkey's export and provided 28 percent of its in

> Mr. Ozal's primary target is see He has indicated that an applica tion is out of the question until the could not shoulder its responsibi ities. European observers in Anka ra point out with some relief the this puts off the question for th next five years, the life of the pro-

> And beyond that? A recent stat planning organization report sai that, with the enlargement of th Community to include Greece an

- GEORGE COAT

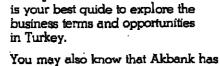
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ASSETS	Balance sheet as at 1.1.1984
Cash and due from banks	385,863,145
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Loans	69 1.448.527
Participations	62,097,770
Bank premises and equipment	57.913.238
Other assets	217,686,511
Total assets	1.744.286 860
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	1,318,097,909
Central Bank	5.807,943
Other habilities	<u> 286,682,071</u>
Total liabilities	1,610,587 923
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Capital	8,928,572
Reserves	<u>124,770,365</u>
Total stockholders equity	<u>133,698.937</u>
Total liabilities and	1,744,286,860
stockholders' equity	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
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New Party Structure Shaken By Vote in Local Elections

(Continued From Page 7)

reincarnations of the banned par-ties. As a result, only three parties were allowed to participate in the

were allowed to participate in the general elections.

Continuity with the military regime was offered by the National Democracy Party, led by retired General Turgut Sunalp. The success of the military regime leader, Kenan Evren, in an earlier referendance of the military regime leader. dum-cum-presidential election. gave an image of potency to what by polling day was known as a party of grand old men.

An alternative was offered by the left-of-center Populist Party of Needet Calp, who had retired from his post as an undersecretary to the military-backed prime minister to form the party.

Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party was allowed to take part because initially he was considered to be no threat. However, after an election campaign during which Mr. Ozal showed a remarkable flair for public relations and managed to turn his distance from the generals into an asset, President Evren intervened against him on the eve of the election.

In so far as it was meant to ensure that Mr. Ozal did not emerge from the polling holding the balance and thereby usher in another important coalition, President Evren's intervention was a success; Mr. Ozal emerged with a landslide victory.

It was not to be the last time President Evren underestimated Mr. Ozal. Over the thirdy veiled opposition of the president, Mr.

Ozal managed to get his own canditate elected president of the assembly, a post that carries with it the right to exercise the head of state's in considered itself the heir of the assembly to exercise the head of state's in considered itself the heir of the assembly to exercise the head of state's in considered itself the heir of the assembly the state of the assembly the assembly the state of the assembly the state of the assembly the state of the assembly the state of the assembly the state of the assembly the assembly the state of the assembly the assembly the state of the assembly the perogatives in his absence. Mr. banned Justice Party, It appears Ozal was subsequently able to only a matter of time before SO-overcome President Evren's veto DEP absorbs the Populists to gain

The result was an endorsement of Mr. Ozal's November victory, but neither of the other two parties represented in parliament managed March campaign attacks.

to break the 10 percent threshold, which in a general election would have prevented their parliamentary representation. But two of the parties participating in elections for the first did gain more than 10 percent, with the Social Democrats (SODEP) of Erdal Inonu gaining 23.4 percent and the True Path Party of Yildrim Avci receiving 13.3 percent of the vote.

The smooth running of Turkey's parliamentary democracy is there-fore open to doubt.

But Mr. Ozal's record so far suggests that he is a political survivor, a gambler and, most important, bucky. A candidate for the Islamic Fundamentalists in 1977, he was defeated, ensuring that he did not join his former colleagues behind bars after the 1980 coup. As Mr. Demirel's economic adviser, he managed to make the transition to becoming the generals' economic czar. And he resigned from that job in time to avoid being tainted by a banking collapse.

Since forming his government in December he has moved with ra-pidity to put his free-market monetarist policies into effect. But should his program fail, there is little in the way of a political safety net. All of Turkey's new parties are, by definition, made up of new and inexperienced men. And the two main opposition parties are not even represented in parliament.

But if Mr. Ozal's luck holds, the shape of a stable political structure is certainly there. The Motherland Party, if successful, should be able on a bill proposing early local elec-tions with the participation of all door. However, for this "best case" scenario to have time to unfold Mr. Ozal's policies must begin to scenario to have time to unfold. Mr. Ozal's policies must begin to show results, and the opposition parties must come up with more convincing policies than their

CONTRIBUTORS

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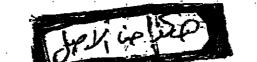
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TURKEY

A Decade of Discord Over Cyprus Brings Damage to NATO's Southeastern Flank

troops occupied Northern Cyprus in response to 1 coup against the Cypriot president, Archbish-op Makarios, by the military dictatorship in

The immediate result of the Turkish investor was the fall of the Athens junta and the restoration of democracy in Greece. The longer-term result has been to throw the Cyprus problem into an apparently intractable downward spiral and to sow seeds of bitterness between Athens and Ankara that have contributed to the deterioration of NATO's southeastern flank.

Ostensibly. Turkey's intervention was prompted by Ankara's status as a guarantor power together with Athens and London under the agreements that gramed Cyprus indepen-

dence from Britain in 1960. Turkey went through all the prescribed moves, considing with the British — the Greek military government at the time refusing to participate - and in the process leaving London with the impression that there would be no unilateral Turkish intervention, before the

to restore the pre-coup situation in Cyprus but rather moved against what it felt to be a more of the two Cypriot communities. fundamental breach of the 1960 agreements that and occurred a decade earlier.

In 1963, Archbishop Makarios attempted to change what he claimed was an unworkable constitution in the face of what he alleged was Turkish bloodshed during Christmas 1963 and the withdrawal of the Turkish Cypriot commumity into what they considered to be beleasuered enciios.

A Turkish military intervention in 1964 was prevented by President Lyndon Johnson's threat to remove NATO's protective umbrella from Turkey should its actions result in a Soviet intervention, but from then on Turkey posted only charges d'affaires in Nicosia who did not have to present credentials, signating they no longer considered President Makarios the legitimate president of the island.

In 1974, Ankara saw its opportunity to intervene again, and after having established a chead that caused the collapse of the Greek dictatorship, it engaged in talks with

It is clear now that Turkey did not intervene sepresentatives of Britain and Greece. These sive questions as the freedom of movement of later were expanded to include representatives

> When the talks failed to come up with a solution acceptable to Ankara, the Turks enlarged their occupation zone to include the northern 38 percent of the island, expelling the Greek Cypriot inhabitants and collecting the scattered communities of Turkish Cyprious in the process.

And it is along the line where the Turks halted their first advance, a decade ago, now fortified by military strong points, bitterness and suspi-cion, that the island remains divided.

During the last 10 years, attempts have been made to resolve the Cyprus crisis through intermunal talks first opened after the 1963 emergency. But even the most charitable observer will admit that the talks have achieved little. Basic agreement has been reached that a future Cyprus will be a bizonal federation.

What remains to be agreed upon is the territorial area of each zone, the powers of the central

people within the island, especially disposessed Greek Cypriots, and future security arrange-

In part, the lack of results is due to differing perceptions of the people involved in the talks, which leaves both sides talking at cross purposes. For the Turkish side - Ankara and the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, Rauf Denktash — the people across the table are not the Cypriot government but the representatives of the Greek Cypriot community. And it is in putsuit of what they claim to consider parity that Ankara has both acquiesced in last November's Turkish Cypriot unilateral declaration of independence and more recently exchanged ambassadors with the self-proclaimed state.

The Cypriot government, with the backing of Athens, has responded periodically to what it equality that would make negotiations on an sees as Turkish intransigence supported by overwhelming Turkish force on the island in the only way it sees open, by appealing to interna-tional organizations, notably the United Nations. This in turn is viewed by the Turkish side

Ankara sticks to its belief that in 1960 Britain no legitimate authority to run the state, and so has been far too dependent in the past on the Turkish Cypriots with their unilateral decla-ration of independence were seceding from But in fact Mr. Denktash has shown a

ple did not close the door to a federal solution. from military to civilian rule, may therefore be They stated explicitly that they were ready to revealing.

There can be no doubt that any Cyprus solution that any Cyprus solutions are federal roof. The principal aim of the declaration of independence is not secession but to establish a status of equal footing possible."

Turkey is alone in this reading of the situa-tion, however. And the results of the unilateral declaration of independence have been to torpedo whatever prospects the ongoing initiative of UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar

Whether there is any way out of this impasse, at least in the foreseeable future, is doubtful. have had. At the time it was made, Ankara insisted that it had no prior notice of Mr. Denktash's declaration of independence, but handed over sovereignty to two communities. Denktash's declaration of independence, but but that by their actions in 1963 the Greek was forced to fall into line subsequently. This Cypriots usurped the powers of the state. Tur- argument was disputed by the Greek and Cyprikey, therefore, claims that after 1963 there was ot governments, who said that Mr. Denktash

But in fact Mr. Denktash has shown a singunothing. As President Evren insisted in a recent lar ability to play upon the varying trends in interview in Newsweek magazine: "While de- Ankara to his own advantage. The timing of his claring independence the Turkish Cypriot peo- move, while Turkey was making the transition

> tion would mean a diminution of Mr. Denktash's position, reducing the area of his authority to something closer to his community's 18 percent of the island's population. And his rejuctance to respond to Mr. Perez de Cuellar's latest proposals strengthens the belief that, in Mr. Denktash, Ankara has more than the pliable satellite of the Greek perceptions.

- GEÒRGE COATS

Decaying Istanbul Remains Turkey's Window on the World

ISTANBUL — In 1923, Kemal Assurk formally transferred the capital of his soon-to-be-declared Turkish republic from Constantinople, as Istanbul was known then, to Ankara. He intended to pull Turkey away from its imperial Ottoman past into what

he hoped would be its homogeneous Turkish future.
But Ankara has retained the character of a provincial Anatolian town despite the presence of embassies and ministries and its six decades as the nation's capital; Istanbul remains not only Turkey's financial and business center but also its window on the world. It was to Istanbul that Ataurk returned to spend his

Although the millennia-old city survived the move with its charm intact, its demotion may account for the neglect which over the last generation has seen it nearly succumb to the twin attacks of internal migration and Turkey's chronic lack of financial resources.

Nobody knows how many people live in the city's immediate area but the official figure of 5 million appears to be low. Settlements have spring up for iles along approach roads and along the Resports shore under the pressure of internal migration from the east of Turkey to the west and from the countryside to the towns, Istanbul is now ringed by a geci-kondu, the slums of literally up-in-a-night dwellings, which give them their name, whose owners have only recently been given the right to legally register. But while the figures may be in dispute, the effect of the population explosion is very evident in a city that 25 years ago had a population of 700,000 and whose municipal boundaries have not been revised since the

The monuments that Byzantine emperors and Ottoman sultans lavished on the city are overshadowed by. concrete office or anartment blocks and mired with dirt. Around them decaying smaller houses appear to be supported by thick clusters of electric cable. The tanneries gathered around the still formidable looking city walls add their own acomatic contribution to the

city's atmosphere of decide.

Along the Golden Floin, where once Venetian and Genoese traders had their labellously rich emporisms, small boats containing large pans over lausiers Offs:



fried fish to passers-by. But even in the sunset, which daily restores a haunting grace to the minaret-puncskyline, the Golden Horn is no longer golden and, like the Sea of Marmara and the Bosporus, it is rapidly being poisoned by industrial pollution.

If you are in a hurry in Istanbul, runs the old ioke. walk. Traveling in a vehicle is a leisure occupation. The problem is, of course, that not enough people take the advice. During the rush hours, about one million people flock into Istanbul from the surrounding areas, uning the only road link between its European and Asian sectors, the Bosporus Bridge, for more than four kilometers (2.48 miles), usually on the Asian side in the morning and the Begopean in the evening:

an electrical engineer by profession and although he is one of the original 37 founding members of the Moth-erland Party he is a political unknown.

Sitting in his temporary office in the party's Istanbul headquarters, he conceded that no other major city presented the range of problems that confront Istan-bul. Furthermore, Istanbul needs at least 100 billion liras annually to tackle immediate problems, but has been existing instead on 36 billion liras, with a deficit of 14 billion liras made up by the central government. Nevertheless, Mr. Dalan exudes confidence about solving the city's problems.

"There are two key factors to solving the problems," he said. "The human factor and management. Private enterprise, not bureaucracy, will play the key role and we will not work fast. The brain has the ability to find finance but money cannot find a positive brain."

The money will come from domestic and foreign credit, from the privatization of the Bosporus Bridge and he stressed, from the private sector.

"The population will use its own economic power as investment." he said. "As it is the custom in the villages for the people to build their own mosque so we can come together to create the necessary

Thousands of kilometers of road are in desperate need of repair in the city, the mayor said, and the provision of such basic utilities as satisfactory and adequate water, electricity, transport and public health have all proved beyond the means of the municipality. Mr. Dalan said that, in addition to these problems, Istanbul's citizens have less than one-tenth the green space that the citizens of other European

He referred repeatedly to the Istanbul master plan, which, if it gets off the drawing board, will be the first to be enacted since Constantine the Great mapped out his "second Rome" around the already ancient walls of Byzantium. Mr. Dalan aims to get his plan into operation in a year. "This is not only a matter for the anthorities," he said. "Under certain controls the private sector will play its role. The main point is that

The city's newly elected mayor, Bedrettin Dalan, is planning should be ahead of the city's growth, which is

now under control. Water and sewage are primary areas, he said, and after that come roads and giving people the right to repair and maintain the hundreds of intricately carved but dilapidated wooden and other houses from the Ottoman period. They were misguidedly overprotected, Mr. Dalan said, with preservation orders that not only prevented them from being torn down but that

forbade owners to even bang a nail in a wall." These houses, he added, have been left in an uneco nomical situation. "No one has the resources to merely protect them as a historical showroom," he said They must be modernized without changing their main structure and made to harmonize with the society around them, such as pubs, casinos, gift shops. Restoration alone leaves them arid."

An example of what can be done is given by Celig Gulersoy, the director of the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey, who has used some of the club's funds to conduct what amounts to a one-man crusade to rescue what can still be salvaged of Istanbul's past. Sitting outside a restored house in Yildiz Park, one of his projects up the Bosporus from the city, he lamented the passing of the Istanbul of his youth

"It was a city of gaily painted two story buildings," he recalled. "A city of color and flowers with ivy-draped buildings and street furniture, formains, lamps, fishermen's boats. A city of proportion and harmony with its silhouette dominated by its monument-crowned seven hills."

That Istanbul is lost, he conceded ruefully, but he insisted that it was not too late to save the Bosporus and some areas of the city at the tip of Europe. His projects include a small hotel in a renovated street in the city and a chain of parks along the Bosporus. where the old houses are rescued.

"We are pressing for a special law that has been accepted by the presidency council," he said, "which will give legal protection, expropriate land and control sales, and give functions to historical buildings, re-plant forests and create gardens on empty spaces and, over, say, a 20-year period, relocate inc

The Bosporus bridge. -GEORGÉ COATS



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Agribusiness Development Receives Top Priority

By Mustafa R. Gursel

LONDON — Turkey, already one of lewer than 10 countries in the world that are self-sufficient food producers, has been compelled to give top priority to agricultural

development and agribusiness.

After the Soviet Union and France, Turkey has the largest acreage of arable land — more than 28 million hectares (69 million acres) — in Europe. With vast, though underused, water resources, rich soil and diverse climate,

Turkey has remarkable potential for agriculture.

But Turkey's population, which already is approaching
50 million and growing at a rate of about 2.5 percent a
year, is expected to reach 70 million by the last decade of

If productivity levels are not substantially increased, experts fear, exports of certain basic products will de-crease while imports of others might be necessary. This concern, along with the attractiveness of loreign-er earnings from exports, is the main reason behind the new

emphasis given to the agricultural sector.

The variety of Turkey's agricultural products ranges from tea and rice in the north to bananas and dates in the south. Principal exports include wheat, tobacco, figs, raisins, grapes, citrus fruit, sugar beets, barley, rye and hazel nuts. Turkey, with 70 percent of the world's total output, is the single largest supplier of hazel nuts, an important raw material in the chocolate industry.

Agricultural exports, which brought in about \$350 million in the 1960s, now bring in more than \$3 billion. However, experts agree universally that both output and export levels are far below Turkey's potential.

Although more than 60 percent of the active work force is engaged in agricultural and related activities, the share of the agricultural sector of the gross national product is about 22 percent. Except for three —cotton, tomatoes and sugar beets — productivity levels for agricultural products are below European Community levels.

One of the major obstacles to agricultural development

is the extreme unevenness of the distribution of arable land between farmer households. Small enterprises of 1 to 5 hectares make up 70 percent of the arable land. In comparison, the average size of agricultural enterprises in EC countries is more than 17 hectares. Smallness of the farms makes use of technology and maintenance of tech-

nical services difficult. Another obstacle to increased productivity is the treatment of fallow lands. It is estimated that each year more than 8 million hectares of arable land are left fallow, an area roughly equal to Austria and the Netherlands put together. No other agricultural country in the world leaves so much land fallow. The government hopes to encourage cultivation of up to 50 percent of these lands by the next

More than 90 percent of the arable lands receive insuffi-tions rainfall. This accounts for fluctuations in the agricultural growth rate from year to year. There was a growth of 1.7 percent in 1980, 0.1 percent in 1981 and 2.3 percent in

Irrigation so far has been inadequate. A gigantic project involving multiple dams — the Southeast Anatolia Development — has been slowed by financing. The project calls for construction of five dams on the Euphrates and two on the Tigris, and a tunnel, the Urfa Tunnel, which will carry the party belief the dams to the Euphrates. the water behind the dams to the Harran plains. The Keban dain, on the Euphrates, was completed in 1981. The second dam on the Euphrates, Karakaya, and the Urfa Tunnel have been under construction since 1976 and

When completed, the dams will produce about 30 billion kilowatt hours of electric power and increase the level of agricultural production in the area up to sevenfold or eightfold.

Construction began last year on the Ataturk Dam, which, when completed in 1994, will rise 180 meters, create a lake of 817 square kilometers and hold back more than 50 billion cubic meters of the Euphrates. Construction will involve 33 million cubic meters of excavation and 85 cubic meters of rockfill. More than 2.5 million cubic meters of concrete will be used.

Turkey's southern neighbors fraq and Syria, who also rely heavily on the waters of the Emphrates, objected strongly to the project. The international furor has been blamed for making foreign credits for the project almost unobtainable. Nevertheless, Turkey is going ahead with

The construction contract was won by a consortium of three Turkish companies: Palet Insaat, Seri Insaat and Enerji-Su. And recently, European credits totaling about \$460 million were provided to finance the supply of turbines, electrical equipment and generators. The agreement was signed on March 16 in Zurich and the equipment will be delivered by a consortium led by Switzerland's Escher Wyss.

Turkey also has tavorable conditions for cartle breeding and animal husbandry. Stock farming is regarded as one of Turkey's potentially richest resources and is utilized at only about 15 percent of capacity. The country has an estimated herd of more than 50 million sheep, 16 million cattle and 15 million goats. However, productivity levels in stock farming are also extremely low. The yearly amount of production per 100 hectares of meadows is 49 areas of mill and 22 terms of men. This seam compares tons of milk and 3.2 tons of meat. This again compares with EC averages of 550 tons and 29.1 tons respectively. Experts estimate that to feed its livestock adequately Turkey must double fodder production.

Both domestic and foreign investment are expected to go up in the next few years in the agricultural sector. Turgat Ozal's government is continuing to pass regulations aimed at attracting foreign invesmen

Until recently there had not been any substantial for eign participation in Turkish agriculture. In 1982, out of the total of 170 foreign firms involved in Turkey, only three were engaged directly in agriculture and 15 in food and beverages. However, as a result of the new incentives and the package deal to be signed with the United States for the financing of the F-16 planes to be sold to Turkey, U.S. companies in particular are now said to be seriously It is the largest single investment project in the country, and costs are estimated at \$4.5 billion.

considering participating in the marketing of Turkish and costs are estimated at \$4.5 billion.

The Energy Deficit: Can Nuclear Power Help?

If demand continues to increase at the present rate, Turkey will need to produce at least 160 billion kilowatt hours a year by the end of

In 1983, total production was 29 billion kwh. As a result, the government is introducing new incentives to attract foreign investment in petroleum development. Many ex-perts believe, however, that Turkey must ultimately look to nuclear power. Annual energy production in 1953 stood at about 1.2 billion kwh. Total production in 1984 is expected to rise to about 34 billion kwh. The per-capita power con-sumption was 612 kwh in 1982, compared with 6,700 kwh in developed countries. The lowest consumption level in Europe — in Portugal — is around 1,600 kwh. Worldwide, the average is 1,900

LONDON — The hope of every
Turkish government during the last
decade has been a miracle in enerSoviet Union and Bulgaria. About 53 percent of this energy is hydro-electric and the rest thermal (fuel oil 20 percent, lignite and coal 27

> Industrial development is behind the growing demand for energy. About 74 percent of the total energy supply is consumed by indus-tries, and insufficient supplies are blamed for below-capacity indus-

trial output.
Turkey, which imports all but about 15 percent of the crude oil it consumes, was hit hard by the oil

Because of the price increases, cent of their offshore output.

while the quantity almost doubled.

Foreign firms no longer has the share of oil imports to total

pay customs firmes for machine.

Although Turkey's neighbors have rich oil fields, Turkey's known oil reserves are limited. Production of crude oil started in 1955 with an output of 178,600 tons. Output reached a peak of 3.5 million tons in Ankara. Exxon and Dresser have in 1970 but has remained steady at around 2 million tons for the last

Financial constraints have limit-ed exploration. Turkey has drilled

fewer than 2,000 wells during the mula capacity of 23 million tons, last two decades while Romania which is expected to increase to drills more than 1,000 wells a year.

The State Planning Commitment that 1000s. The reference the state of the 1000s.

oil might rise to 6 million tons a ear by the end of the century. However, the general director of the state-owned Turkish Petroleum Corporation, Ismail Kafescioglu, warns that unless new oil wells are put into operation there is a danger that the country might not produce oil at all in five years.

The government of Turgut Ozal is introducing measures to attract foreign investments. The new peprice increases of the mid-1970s. In troleum act that was passed in 1980. Turkey's total export earn- March 1983 by the then ruling miliings were not enough to pay the oil tary government made oil exploration and operations more attractive Turkey's total oil imports in-to prospectors. Foreign investors creased from 8 billion tons in 1973 to around 15 billion tons in 1982.

percent. In 1982, oil imports cost rations. Processing of applications for permits to engage in recovery projects has been streamlined to take no longer than 60 days.

Shell, which has been in Turkey for 60 years, remains the main foreign firm. But according to reports applied to engage in explorations. U.S., Canadian, Swedish and Scottish firms are already searching for oil in Turkish coastal waters.

Turkish oil refineries have an an-

The State Planning Organization the 1980s. The refinery throughput predicts that production of crude was 13.5 million tons in 1981 and was 13.5 million tons in 1981 and reached 16.5 million tons in 1982. The Iraqi pipeline is being expanded from 35 million tons a year to 50 million tons a year.

Turkey has an estimated hydropower potential of more than 100 billion kwh. Only about 11 percent of this potential is being used. The hydropower plants that are under construction will produce about 23 billion kwh when completed. It is also predicted that the Ataturk Dam will add nearly 9 billion kwh to the total production when completed in 1994. However, total demand will near 160 billion kwh by then and as the director of state water works, Sabahattin Sayin, puts it, "... We have to build an Ataturk Dam each year to meet

lion tons a year while lignite pro-duction went up to 17 million tons by 1983. This production is currently 8 million tons short of the

domestic demand and it is anticipated that the shortage will go up to 32 million tons a year by 1995. As a result, experts in Ankara believe that if the needs of the 1990s are to be met, the construc-

tion of nuclear power plants is in-

director of the state electric energy concern, believes that Turkey should aim at a distribution of 40 percent, 40 percent and 20 percent between hydropower, thermal and nuclear sources.

At present, Turkey has a 5-mega vatt research reactor in the vicinity of Istanbul and a 250-kilowatt training reactor at the Istanbul Technical University. During the 1970s the country started prelimiprogram under way. Actually, an agreement was reached with Asea Atom of Sweden to build a 600megawatt plant at Akkuyu in the late 1970s. However, both political and financial obstacles led to a breakdown of the agreement.

Now, with stable internal political conditions and a better rating in international financial circles, Turkey is revitalizing nuclear projects. while the quantity almost doubled.

Foreign firms no longer have to that demand.

Foreign firms no longer have to that demand.

Six firms from five Western countries for machinery in the bidding for imports rose from 10 percent to 42 brought into the country for exploring mated at I follow and 8 billion fons. The Akkuyu project, which is estimated at I follow and 8 billion fons. respectively. Coal production has mated to cost between \$1 billion remained steady at about 4.3 mil- and \$1.4 billion. Atomic Energy of Canada, Kraftwerk Union of West Germany and General Electric of the United States are still interested in the project. According to financial circles, each one of these companies has come up with export credit offers of \$500 million to \$850 million. Political circles in Ankara say the decision might be - MUSTAFA R. GURSEL

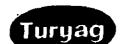
A Turkish Success Story



Advances in detergent technology... in edible oils and fats techniques have put Turyağ first in Turkey since 1916. Turyağ has made the firstever washing powder in Turkey, the first fabric softener; the first liquid household cleaner; the first

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Reforms Are Said to Strengthen Banking Sector

placid and highly profitable waters increasing penalties for noncompli-of Turkish banking.

Several banks, including Hisar
The new government is commit-

bank, Odibank and Istanbul Bank, sank. Others, like Yapi Kredi, rocked violently. A few, like Ak-bank, sailed forth on an even keel. And, almost without an exception, the foreign banks, most prominently Citibank and American Express, prospered. The storm has somewhat abated but continues, and many observers agree that it has done the sector good. The government legislated new reform measures and many banks put into effect measures to streamline and

rationalize their operations. in July last year the banking reform act came into force. In its key features the act raised the minimum capital requirement for banks from 25 million Turkish lira to 4 billion. Loans were restricted to a maximum of 10 percent of total capital. In the case of loans to com- of all credit extended by the bankpanies affiliated to a bank the limit ing sector has either been made at which there are no strict rules.
was set at three times the bank's the instruction of the state or at. Since 1980, when the governcapital. A deposit insurance pro- interest rates dictated by it.

ISTANBUL — In 1980, when the government freed interest rates, a storm occurred in the hitherto ing methods was strengthened by

The new government is commit-ted to establishing a money market and encouraging the development of an active interbank market. In order to achieve these goals, the financial transactions tax on bank intermediation was reduced (it will probably be lifted eventually) and preferential interest rates for exporters were reduced (these are to be abolished altogether).

Banks dominate the financial system in Turkey. Financial assets held by the public in the form of debentures, equities, insurance policies and the like are extremely small. The role of nonbank institu-tions is also small. There is no stock market to speak of. Another characteristic of the Turkish system is the extent to which the government intervenes in banking. According to one Turkish banker, 75 percent

After interest rates were freed in December 1980, the cost of bank deposits and lending skyrocketed. the financing of Turkey's foreign trade has been active and profit-deposits and lending skyrocketed. This happened when the economy was experiencing a drop in domestic demand and a squeeze on the creation of domestic credit. The decrease in profitability in the pri-

vate sector was soon followed by serious liquidity problems. These developments put Turkish banks under great strain, because many companies started experiencing difficulty in servicing their debts. The ratio of nonperforming loans grew and now constitutes the

sector's biggest headache.
"If they have their loan quality under control they are O.K." said an American banker, referring to American Express set up branche this problem. "Otherwise they are after the government opened the in trouble."

doors to foreign banks in 1980

It is difficult, not to say impossi-ble, to assess the ratio of bad debts for each individual bank or for the sector as a whole. Among Turkish banks only one, Interbank, has its accounts andited externally. The rest do their own auditing, for which there are no strict rules. ment's export drive was lar

anic. The central bank has given commercial banks greater latitude in trade financing and the government is encouraging both banks and exporters to secure pre-export financing from foreign sources rather than relying on Turkish lire loans. The emphasis on pre-expor financing is expected to be in-creased. Also, the lifting of many restrictions on holding of Greign currency has set at least a founda-tion for a foreign exchange market. It is the profitability of financing

Turkey's foreign trace that has led a number of foreign banks to oper branches in Turkey. Citibank-anc Chase Manhattan and the First National Bank of Boston have re-ceived permission to open an should be in business in the cours of this year. Some observers sa that before the end of the decade Turkey will probably have as man foreign banks as did Beinut in it

- METIN MUNI

A Concerted Effort to Build Up Tourism Industry

ISTANBUL — This year Spain, with a population of 35 million, is waiting for 45 million tourists. Turkey, with a population approaching 50 million, is hoping for 1.5 million. Yet the country's 6,000 kilome-

ters (3,700 miles) of coastline are washed by the Mediterranean, Asgean and Black seas and are dotted with such resorts as Marmaris and Bodrum or miles of empty beaches, which other Mediterranean countries promise but rarely provide.

For contrast there are winter sports around Bursa or mountain climbing in Anatolia. And throughout the country there are the re-mains of the civilizations that have succeeded each other since the dawn of history — everything a tourist industry needs, except tour-

This is not by design. And the situation may be about to change, not only because Turkey is begin-ning to appreciate as never before the necessity of tourism receipts but because of the political spinoff a tourist industry could bring.

but who are surprised to find that we use the Laim alphabet. They know nothing about us."

The development of a tourist industry could bring an end to what Turks feel is the country's isolation, its bad image from the Crusades, and its association, for Europeans, with the mysterious.

The present minister of tourism and culture, Mukerrem Tascioghi, believes that a change is near. "In the past, the problem has

been one of the availability of beds," he said. "But in recent years there has been progress, and in the Mediterranean region, infrastructural improvements have been made. And we expect the private sector, both foreign and domestic to take advantage of this.

"Last year, in the peak months of June to August, we had some 60,000 tourist licensed beds. This year we will add a further 7,000 or to foreign investors. They can now

will reach a total of 20,000."
He added that his ministry is

kilometers of tourist development. "We are now at the stage of estimating what span of time will be necessary for the project to come to fruition, what results it can be expected to yield and whether we can get foreign credits," Mr. Tascioglu

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's new measures on investment should be of some assistance. In the past potential investors have been put off by a number of problems, not least the red tape involved in any enterprise in Turkey. In addition there was political instability

and the lack of basic hygiene in the

more remote areas. Profitability had been restricted. But Mr. Ozal has broken with Turkish tradition by opening the Turkish service and trading sector

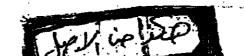
As one hotelier said, "We get 8,000. And I expect that in 1985 we tourists here, people who have will reach a total of 20,000." construction and open superms found Turkey and have come here. He added that his ministry is construction and open superma kets. The creation of new financi now preparing recommendations corporations will channel domest for infrastructural investment on and foreign assets into Turkish ex the Cesme to Iskenderun coast, 400 nomic development.

The pattern for touris: de-clo ment is that the government creat the infrastructure, including acce roads, and the entrepreneurs, 18 ing advantage of tax and custor breaks, place their enterprises on

Mr. Tascioglu said that his in istry's budget is 1 percent of t total state budget of 3 trillion lir.

Yelman Emcan, the director se eral of information and promotiat the ministry, said that the ca rent promotion effort is going in four main areas; Istanbul, the A gean Coast, the Mediterranean a Cappadocia. "But the attractic are infinite," he said. "As well beaches, there are Turkish wr tling the cultural heritage of civilizations, and even the ville

weddings are exotic," GEORGE COA'



Statistics Index

ventures, for attracting funds for

new companies. The proposed law

would favor, through tax advan-

tages, establishment of companies

committed to new technologies and

products. A key goal is to link the

activities of managers, researchers

The goal, Mr. Delors said, would

be to split financial risks between

"innovative, financial firms" seek-

ing funds and the company respon-

sible for production and market-

ing. An accompanying proposal

would establish risk-capital funds,

which would enable investors to

buy into companies that are unlist-ed on the Paris Bourse while receiv-

• Promotion of management

buyouts, which are common in the

United States and Britain, but oc-

In a typical transaction, a com-

pany's management would buy the

company's operations with the help of outside financial backing. Mr.

Delors's proposal would allow cre-

ation of new financial companies in

France, which would be allowed to

buy control of businesses facing

operational difficulties, but which

are technically financially sound.

Such a mechanism could allow

financial companies to take control

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 7)

BT Appoints

cur infrequently in Europe.

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ing tax deductions.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

'Torpedo Stocks' Can Sink To Tighten **High-Expectation Portfolios Its Policy**

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

al Pierold Tribund

nvestors are cruising for big losses on Wall Street if project-ed company earnings are all that they look for in deciding on what stocks to buy. That is the conclusion of a study by Kidder Peabody that warns of "torpedo stocks."

"Stocks tend to become torpedoes when very high earnings expectations are not realized," said Robert L. Hagin, who directs the firm's quantitative-analysis group. "If it happens, the sharp decline in that stock's price can blow a hole in your portfolio." Moreover, the higher the forecast has been of a company's profit momentum, the more severe the "disappointment reac-

tion" will be to any shortfall, he noted. The problem, as uncovered by the Kidder Peabody study, is that about a third of year-

ahead earnings forecasts made by stock analysts become vic-tims of a changing business environment and turn out to be wrong requiring signifi-cant revisions as the year un-

growth as their only yardstick will do poorly.

'Investors using

About half are "good" surprises, with estimates on profitability raised. But for the rest —or about one in six stocks —the news turns out to be unfavorable and, as Mr. Hagin puts it, "that

torpedo stock can sink your portfolio"

There is even bad news in the "good" news: It was shown that over the two years of the study, which was begun in late 1981, "pleasant earnings surprises did not trigger significantly superior market-relative performance," he said, "and in fact were looked upon by the marketplace with considerable stepticism." upon by the marketplace with considerable skepticism.

Asked how investors can benefit from this study, Mr. Hagin replied that first it shows that they can find relative protection by owing a "low-expectations portfolio" — one containing stocks

with low price/earnings ratios.

"Investors using growth as their only yardstick will-do poorly,"
he declared. "Stocks must be looked at in a valuation framework, not just how good growth prospects appear. When price consideration is added to the decision process it creates a powerful

Mr. Hagin noted a further complication. The Wall Street advance that began 20 months ago is now full into the "earnings-led" phase in which the profit picture for individual stocks is all important, unlike the earlier stage of the bull market that many distinct much discussed by a college B/C that was driven without much discrimination by so-called P/E expansion. In the present environment, stocks are much more

vulnerable to the impact of earnings disappointments.
Richard Schmatz, chairman of Kidder Peabody's stock-sclection committee, understored that point in observing that on stock markets other than Wall Street "where the underlying national economy has manured less than in the U.S., there remains less

danger of stocks being torpedoed." Nevertheless, Kidder Peabody abandoned its bearish posture toward Wall Street last month and is now "neutral."

"We're no longer sellers of equinies unless there is a fundamental change in the story of a stock," he said.

The first reason he cited for the reappraisal is, "We feel fairly confident the Fed won't either overstimulate or start a recession." Second, the firm envisions some "concrete and construc-

tive" proposals for cutting government spending and the deficit to come out of this summer's political conventions. Also, "emerg-ing signs of an economic slowdown to trim private-sector credit demands" have been detected.

Mr. Schmidt and the farm does not empect interest rates to 80 significantly higher than present says exactly when the stock investment climate, but we can't say exactly when the stock

Stocks being bought now, he disclosed, are IBM, Hewlett-Stocks being bought now, he disclosed, are IBM, Hewlett-Packard, Digital Equipment and Avantek in the technology group, along with Westinghouse, General Electric, Squibb, Merck and Times Mirror. Stocks with "high carnings visibility" that the firm likes are Rite Aid, Revco D.S., Coca-Cola and Dun

The specter of earnings disappointments continuing to tospedo (Continued on Page 19, Col. 1)

CURRENCY RATES

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Markets Closed

Banks and financial markets will be closed Thursday in Japan

Fed Said

March Move Tied To Growth Fears

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve tightened monetary policy in late March to slow what it regarded as overly capid growth of the U.S. economy and of total debt, according to Frank E. Morris, president of the Boston Federal Re-

Mr. Morris said similar steps should be expected if current-dol-lar gross national product continues to grow faster than the Fed's goal of 8- to 9 percent for 1984.
Current stollar GNP rose at a 12.8-

percent rate in the first quarter.

On the other hand, if economic growth is more sluggish, you can expect the Fed to lean in the other direction," Mr. Morris told a recent semmar on economic policy issues sponsered by the Boston Association of Business Economists.

Other Federal Reserve officials said there were no dissenters from the decision to tighten credit conditions, which has helped to boost both short-and long-term interest rates in recent weeks. Several members of the Federal Open Market Committee, the Fed's policy-making group, favored more stringent action than was taken, the officials

The tightening was "the lowestcommon denominator consensus," one official said.

At the time of the March meetng, all of the various measures of the money supply were within the Fed's target ranges, but generally in the upper part of those ranges. mbers of the FOMC indicated that they would like to move growth of the monetary aggregates down closer to the middle of those ranges, the officials said.

"At the last meeting, when we made another move on monetary policy," Mr. Morris said, "if you look at M-1, M-2 or M-3 [various measures of the money supply], there's really not much case there

But Mr. Morris stressed that the Fed is not going to tolerate a GNP growth rate well above its goal, because it would mean more infla-

The problem we specahead of us is how the normal rise in private investment demand can be finestment demand can be finestment demand can be finestment demand can be finestment demand but nanced" as long as the federal budcurrent levels, he continued.

"If nothing is done on the deficit, rest rates will have to move up to constrain household demand for credit sufficiently to finance the capital-goods boom that is already in place. ... After this quarter, corporate cash flow will be rising more slowly than corporate investment," he warned.

In particular, "mortgage rates will shoot up and the housing industry will decline, Mr. Morris

Mr. Morris is one of 12 Reserve Bank presidents who participate in FOMC discussions, but is not one of the five current voting members. Brock Says U.S. to Let Japanese Car Quotas Lapse

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON -The Reagan

edeministration's chief trade officer,

angered by big bonuses paid to U.S. auto executives, has served no-

tice on the industry that the United

States intends to let the current

notas on Japanese cars expire next

William E. Brock, the U.S. trade

epresentative, said in an interview

Tuesday that the industry will dis-

cover that the administration's re-

inctance to extend the quotas "is a

mile wide and a mile deep."

To continue the limitation on

imported Japanese cars, now in its

fourth year, cannot be justified in view of "unbelievable new manage-

ment bonuses," Mr. Brock assert-

Asked why the administration

does not send such a message di-

General Motors Corp. recently announced that it had paid a group

of 5,807 executives \$181.7 million

in bonuses last year — an amount that Mr. Brock said averages out to

more "on a one-shot basis than the

average worker in one of those

plants makes in a year." Ford paid 6,035 executives bonuses totaling

\$80.6 million. Those figures are ex-

clusive of salary and stock options.

to pay such compensation to its

executives, "then why does it need

protection?" Mr. Brock asked. "Do

the American people really want to

subsidize as much as \$5 million or

more in bonuses for one manager?"

Ford's chairman, Philip Caldwell, received \$7.3 million last year in salary, bonus and stock options.

It's hard not to feel a little bit

"had" at this point," Mr. Brock said of the quota agreement, which for

the first three years limited the

number of Japanese imported cars

to 1.68 million units annually, and

If the industry is healthy enough

United Huminating's Excess Capacity PEAK GENERATING INDUSTRY'S STANDARD CAPACITY CAPACITY PEAK CAPACITY

United Illuminating Co. Struggles To Recover From Seabrook Setback

By Marthew L Wald New York Times Service

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut - When Public Service Co. of New Hampshire announced in 1971 that it would build twin nuclear reactors at Seabrook for \$1 billion to provide cheap electricity for itself and neighboring electric companies. United Illuminating Co. quickly bought one-sixth of the project, the second-largest share.

Now Seabrook's costs are up 800 percent and Public Service, at the edge of bankruptcy, has defaulted on its role as leader of a 16-utility construction consortium. That leaves United Illuminating right behind as the company facing the greatest financial pain.

United Illuminating insists that, at least, Seabrook I will be saved. But it is making contingency plans for cancellation, which would include filing for rate relief, cutting back on other capital expen-ditures and "cutting back on expenses," according to James F. Cobey Jr., the company president.

His company has spent \$600 million on two reactors that seem unlikely ever to light a single bulb. That comes to about \$850 per person in its service area, a belt along the Connecticut shore from Fairfield in the west to East Haven and North Branford in the east, and taking in Bridgeport and New Haven and their suburbs. The amount is far more than the company could

make up from its current income. That means that losses are probable for the 13,700 shareholders, or stiff rate increases for the 287,000 residential, com-New Firm Headed by Moussa Buying

By Bob Hagerty

Paribas, is acquiring 50 percent of the London unit of Dillon, Read &

Co., the New York investment

Dillon said Palias Group, a Lux-

embourg-based investment compa-ny headed by Mr. Moussa, will in-

ject a substantial sum of capital

into the London unit, allowing it to

broaden its activities. Dillon did

tion, but sources put it at about \$10

not disclose the size of the injec-

the former chair

mercial and industrial customers, or more likely,

"United Illuminating can make it," said Barry S. Zitser, the Connecticut Consumer counsel, the government official who represents consumers in rate cases, "but there's going to be pain for share-

holders and ratepayers."

The pain has already begun. United Illuminating is allowed by regulators to enter on its books a return on its investment in construction projects, which is not actually collected until the unit enters which is not actually collected until the unit enters service. But recognizing that Seabrook 2 is doomed, the company ceased as of April 1 counting any return on its \$164-million investment there, a step that will cut 1984 earnings by about 88 cents per share. In the first quarter, the company carned \$1.65 a share. But worse may be ahead, this

time probably for customers. "I don't think their equity permits them to find \$600 million," said State Representative David Lavine, co-chairman of the Connecticut General Assembly's Energy and Public Utilities Committee. He said the company would have to ask the Connecticut Department of Public Utilities Control for permission to collect the money from ratepayers. He said a study for his committee had concluded that if full recovery were allowed, the result would be an increase of 20 percent, to about 12 cents per kilowatt-hour.

In contrast, Mr. Lavine said, if Seabrook 1 is finished it would produce power for about 32 cents a kilowatt hour, which when averaged with the (Continued on Page 19, Col.1)

man and chief executive of the Dil- will be president and chief operat-

lon unit, was acquitted last month by a French court of charges of Dillon, Read Ltd.

Photo-Producten and Groupe Bru-

xelles-Lambert, both of Belgium;

Investors in Industry, Post Office

Staff Superannuation Scheme and

British Telecom Staff Superannua-

Group of India.

demand

tion Scheme, both of Britain; Bank

The diverse, international own-

who led the industry out of its

deepest depression to a record \$6.3-

billion profit year, a figure that may increase to \$10 billion for

But some others in the industry

have begun to wonder about the

ultimate costs of this generosity.

The president of American Motors,

W.P. Tippett, predicted last week that the bonuses paid by GM and

Ford will "cost hundreds of mil-

lions" in the form of higher wages

that the unions will now be able to

Mr. Brock pointed out in the interview that "this will be a cost to [all of] us," because higher costs

ultimately are passed on to the con-sumers. "If wages and salaries and

bonuses all go up, with U.S. cars already \$1,500 to \$2,000 over the

competition's cost of production, then the industry will be in here,

saying, we need another four or

five years of protection."

of Banque the bank during his leadership in the late 1970s.

Mr. Moussa resigned in 1981 in a main snareholders are Laurentian Mutual Insurance, Imperial Life Assurance Co., and Power Corp., all of Canada; Elders

LONDON — A new investment currency-control violations that company headed by Pierre Moussa, were alleged to have taken place at the former shallow the former shallows a first term of the first term of the former shallows a first term of the former shallows a first term of the first

political dispute over the national-

zauon of French banks, including

Mr. Moussa recently has been

"We think we've associated our-

selves with an outstanding individ-ual, said Lorenzo Weisman, a

next year. When pressed, he said he

The administration entered into

Although the numbers of cars

sold in the past year were far below

the records of major companies.

helped produce record profits. The

Japanese exporters, meanwhile, have upgraded their models sold in

the United States, a process that

raised sticker prices — and profits

GM and Ford spokesmen have

said that the large bonuses were

luctance because it ran counter to

some of its lost market.

occupied with his financial consult-

ing firm in Paris.

Mr. Moussa, who will be chair- managing director of Dillon who

to 1.85 million units in the current Reagan administration, if returned year, plus a small number of station to office, will let the quotas expire

Some companies have begun to was expressing his own option, but lobby for continued quotas, arguing that with no limits on the numithe administration who will dis-

and with a cheap yen in relation to the quota agreement with some re-

be able to cut prices and extend its free-market philosophy. But it

their penetration of the market concluded that the U.S. industry

from the present 25-percent level to needed time to retool and recover

Feldstein, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Addresses and the labor force has

ber of Japanese cars that can be agree with me."

imported into the United States

the dollar, Japanese companies will

Several administration officials,

including Malcolm Baldrige, the commerce secretary, and Martin S.

visers, had earlier questioned the

wisdom of continuing the quotas.

Many independent analysts agree

that quotas have sharply increased prices for both Japanese and U.S.

40 percent or more.

rectly to the industry, Mr. Brock But Mr. Brock's language was smiled and replied, "I thought I the most definitive so far that the

Paribas, by the new Socialist Party

Steps to Create New Businesses and carried out, would facilitate the following: • Establishment of risk-capital

Delors Proposes

By Axel Krause

ional Herald Tribune PARIS - Finance Minister Jacques Delors on Wednesday proposed a package of measures to stimulate the creation of business-

Mr. Delors, senior officials and executives in France's state-owned banks described the measures, which include tax incentives for those who participate, as one of the most significant economic packages since the Socialist government came to power in 1981.

The goal, Mr. Delors said, was to move France "toward a more flexible, innovative economy, better adapted to react quickly and effectively" to increasing international competition. He said previous gov-ernments had avoided taking some

of the steps.

Mr. Delors was addressing the
Socialist-controlled National Assembly, where the measures are expected to be passed Thursday after a first reading. He emphasized that the proposals, which he described as structural, avoided subsidies and were designed to position French business for recovery.

But Mr. Delors also said that the government's restrictive fiscal and monetary policies would be continued, amid very slow economic growth and growing unemploy-

Mr. Delors said that the plan's goal was to take advantage of "the positive trends in the French economy," which included falling inflation and increased investment ac-

A senior executive of a leading nationalized bank, which plans to take advantage of some of the measures, reacted by saying: "The Delors plan may not be as sweeping as some people would have liked, but it is positive, encouraging and prag-matic, aimed at stimulating capitalist intiative."

the Socialist direction it is coming from," the executive said.

The main proposals, if adopted



had appointed Nomura Securities Co., Japan's biggest securities house, and McLeod Young Weir. the Montreal stockbrokerage, 10 explore the possibility of selling BT shares in their home markets. Last year, the government appointed Morgan Stanley & Co., the New York investment bank, to advise on potential demand for BT shares in the United States.

The government has not yet de cided whether it would be worthwhile to tap overseas markets for the share sale, which is scheduled and is expected to raise around £4 billion (\$5.6 billion). An international sale raises intricate legal problems. But the unprecedented size of the sale could strain London's stock mar ket, and the government is eager to explore means of enlarging the pool of investors.

Toward that end, the govern-ment confirmed that it will offer discounts on BT shares to BT's 240,000 employees and to telephone subscribers. This effort also fits in with the Conservative Party sovernment's effort to foster what it calls "a share-owning democracy" in a country where institutions lominate the stock market.

As expected, the government also announced tough limits on BT's ability to raise phone charges, a move that will decrease the appeal of BT shares.

Over the next five years, BT will not be allowed to raise charges on (Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

Weekly net asset value



trading, project finance and mergers and acquisitions. The London office's staff of 34 is likely to double in the next 12 to 18 months, Mr. Weisman said. Pallas, advised by Dillon, is expected to pursue a variety of invest-

currently is active in Eurobond





984: U.S. \$138.63.

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Sports and sweat shirts: probably a unique choice

Lanvin has at the moment what is probably a unique choice in sports and sweat shirts. It is unique both in the variety of the designs and in the extraordinary quality of the fabrics.

The summer sports shirts are cut from Swiss or Italian voiles, which are among the finest in the world. They came with short or long sleeves and transformable collars, and they can be worn either inside or outside the trousers. There is a choice of more than 40 exclusive designs.

For sweat shirts, there is a total of nearly 80 designs. The fabric is an incredibly fine liste, or in some cases linen - the coolest you could dream of in the summer heat.

LANVIN

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ments with the rest of its capital.

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Co. in New York.

Disney Stake

BURBANK, California — Reliance Financial Services Corp., the New York-based group controlled by Saul Steinberg, has increased its stake in Walt Disney Productions by nearly

stake in Walt Disney Productions by nearly one-third, to 12.1 percent, by buying one million Disney shares.

The latest purchase by Reliance came on Tuesday, less than a week after Mr. Steinberg said that he was seeking federal approval to buy up to 25 percent of Disney.

The purchase was confirmed by a spokesman for Reliance's public relations firm of Kekst & Co. in New York.

But the spokesman, who asked not to be identified, declined to name the seller or say

He said details of the transaction would be

He said details of the transaction would be provided when Mr. Steinberg files required papers with the Securities and Exchange Commission by next Monday.

Disney's shares were among the most active on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday, and closed at \$66, up \$3.125 a share. Nearly 1.9 million shares changed hands on the market.

The purchase increased Reliance's holdings in Disney to a little less than 4.2 million — or 12.1 percent — of the commany's 34.6 million.

12.1 percent — of the company's 34.6 million common shares.

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how much was paid for the stock.

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Prices Close Higher on NYSE

NEW YORK - Prices were higher at the

close of the New York Stock Exchange Wednes-day in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 2 points in the early going, closed up 3.56 to 1,186.56, the highest level since it finished at 1,197.03 on Feb. 3. The Dow was operating at a 0.73 deficit since Texaco was trading minus its

dividend.

The Dow climbed 12.25 to 1,183.00 Tuesday, the highest level since it finished at 1,184.36 on March 16.

The Dow transportation average was ahead 6.58 to 517.07 and the Dow Utilities average was up 0.49 to 126.50.

Advances led declines by a 10-5 margin among the 1,985 issues traded.

Big Roard volume was about 107.4 million

Big Board volume was about 107.4 million shares, down from 110.6 million traded Tuesday. It was the busiest session in six weeks.

Prices were higher in active trading of Ameri-

can Stock Exchange issues. Analysts said the market struggled much of the day because some investors were willing to

the day because some investors were willing to cash in on profits made over the past three weeks. Also, many traders were nervous.

Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, said some institutions were reluctant to jump into the market "but the volume is good and that indicates a lot of people are involved right now. Institutions still don't believe the rally is for real and that's just what's going to kick prices higher."

"If prices so up before the end of the day

"If prices go up before the end of the day, we're in business," Eppel said. "If they go down, then there's going to be trouble" because it would indicate the market had failed for the

10th time the past two months to break out of a Some traders were disturbed that federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, opened at 11 percent, the same level they had climbed to Tuesday. These rates

have been moving up the past week. The Treasury Department was scheduled to announce its refunding plans for the second-quarter during the day and the bond market slumped in anticipation of the report.

Experts have predicted that the Treasury would try to market up to \$17 billion in securi-ties and have predicted that the government will have a tough time selling them. And that has dampened investor spirits.

National Semiconductor was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues and highger following a block of 1 million shares at 164. A semiconductor society predicted huge sales increases the

AT&T was active. AT&T's stock plan Tuesday announced its intention to purchase \$100 million of the company's stock.

General Motors, which asked suppliers to reduce prices over the next three model years, was active and lower at the outset. Trendsetting IBM, a 24 winner Tuesday, was in the spotlight. IBM Monday hinted would make some adjustments on its PCjr home com-

Walt Disney attracted attention. The stock rose 3½ Tuesday after Saul Steinberg's Reliance Financial Group bought 1 million shares in a block trade. Mr. Steinberg has said he might buy 25 percent of Disney's stock.

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Carter Hawley to Fight SEC Action

LOS ANGELES -- Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc. said that it would fight a challenge of its stock repurchases by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The SEC challenge could severely damage. On April 16, Carter Hawley the retailer's efforts to prevent a launched an aggressive plan to

"We intend to defend against the confident that the courts will contime to sustain the legality of our conduct," Philip M. Hawley, the chairman and chief executive officar of the Los Angeles-based company, said Tuesday.

Earlier Tuesday, the SEC annormeed that it would file a complaint in federal court Wednesday. accusing Carter Hawley Hale of violating securities laws with enormous purchases of its own stock.
The SEC wants the court to re-

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strain Carter Hawley, the parent of protections" of federal securities Broadway, Neiman-Marcus, Berg-dorf Goodman and other retail chains, from further repurchases and from changing its capital struc-

On April 16, Carter Hawley SEC's action to the fullest and are. Ohio. In six trading days, Carter confident that the courts will con. Hawley acquired 17.96 million own stock, for \$470.46 million.

> The SEC said it would seek a temporary restraining order and eventually preliminary and permanent injunctions against Carter Hawley, alleging that it engaged in an "unlawful tender offer" for its own shares.

Carter Hawley repunchased its stock without giving shareholders "any of the substantive procedural

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laws, the SEC said.

Mr. Hawley denounced the SEC action as "totally without merit."

The stock repurchasing has been a successful weapon in Carter Hawley's battle against Limited's takeover plan, and it had enlisted fight an attempted takeover by takeover plan, and it had enlisted function based in Columbus, the aid of General Cinema Corp. based in Newton, Massachuseus. General Cinema bought 33 percent shares, more than 50 percent of its of Carter Hawley's voting shares and agreed to vote them as Carter Hawley's management wishes.

The SEC, in addition to seeking a prohibition on further repurchases by Carter Hawley, said it would ask the court to stop the company from voting its convertible preferred stock issued to General Cinema other than in the same proportion as voted by unaffiliated shareholders.

Arco Optimistic On U.S. Output

BEVERLY HILLS, California -- Atlantic Richfield Co. expects to squeeze enough oil and gas from its holdings in Alaska to maintain its current rate of domestic production for "at least 10 years and possibly for the rest of this century, said William F. Kieschnick

Mr. Kieschnick said Tuesday that improved oil-recovery technology would offset expected declines in producing fields.

Arco's chairman, Robert O. Anderson, said at the company's annual meeting that the company assumes petroleum "will be the main driving force of the world economy.

U.K. Preparing to Sell Enterprise Oil

By Bob Hagerty International Revold Tribuni

LONDON — The government is preparing to sell early this summer a new cash-rich oil company that already is looking for acquisitions of reserves and exploration inter-

The public offer of all the shares in Enterprise Oil PLC, formerly the North Sea oil-producing arm of state-owned British Gas, will raise \$400 million to \$440 million for the government, analysts estimate.

Enterprise reported Wednesday a pretax profit of £83.2 million (\$116 million) on sales of £142.5 million for the eight months ended Dec. 31. A heary tax charge brought the net profit to £30.8 million. The company also showed a

strong balance sheet, with about £70 million of cash and no debt. With its high-quality reserves, the company could be a tempting acquisition target, but the government plans to retain a "golden" share in the company through 1988, allowing it to block any un-

wanted takeover. The company's North Sea interests produced 24,000 barrels of oil a day last year, and Enterptise said That should rise to a peak of 43,000 subsidiary to seek opportunities in the next two years before start there. After building up in Britain ing to decline, the company said. To counteract that decline and said, it would search elsewhere.

shelter itself from taxes, Enterprise is looking for exploration and producing acreage. The first priority is Britain, but the company said it hopes to be drawing about onethird of its earnings from the United States within five years. The company is forming a U.S. no credit for that."

and the United States, Enterprise Graham Hearne, chief executive said it is "joily important" for the

new company to establish opera-tional abilities in exploration. "We have been extremely fortunate in our inheritance," he said at a news conference. "We can claim

General Foods to Raise Its Dividend

WHITE PLAINS, New York -General Foods Corp. has announced an increase in its quarterly dividend and a plan to repurchase

some of its common stock. The board of directors has approved an increase in its dividend to 62.5 cents from 60 cents, payable June 5 on May 18, the food products group announced Tuesday. The last time the company raised its dividend was in November 1982, when it was increased from

Separately, General Foods an-nounced the start of a plan to buy current output is about 30,000. up to five million shares, or almost

10 percent, of its outstanding com-

mon stock. The repurchase, to be executed by Goldman Sachs & Co., would

total about \$506 million, based on Tuesday's closing price of \$50.625. The General Foods chairman and chief executive officer, James L. Ferguson, said the repurchase plan would have a positive effect

on equity and carnings per share. He said the proposed sale of its Gaines Per Foods business to Anderson, Clayton & Co. for \$156.8 million and an assumption of \$30 million in debt will add about 80 cents a share to its fiscal 1985 earn-

Service Raises Its Valuation of Shell Oil Shares

The Associated Press NEW YORK - A publication that appraises oil companies has raised its valuation of Shell Oil Co. to \$81.50 a share, adding to the debate over the fairness of a \$58-a-share offer by the Royal Dutch/Shell Group for the 30.6 percent of Shell stock that it does not al-

ready own.

John S. Herold Inc., an investment-information service in Greenwich, Connecticut, said Tuesday that it was raising its valuation of Shell from an earlier assessment of \$69 a share to reflect 1983 company results and information that was made public as a result of the Royal Dutch/Shell offer. Its appraisal is an estimate of the liquidation value of an oil company's assets before income taxes.

Shareholders opposed to Royal Dutch/Shell's \$5.5-billion offer have gone to court contending that it is unfairly

COMPANY NOTES

Charter Co. and its creditors will have until Thursday to present proposals on reorganization, under an order by a U.S. bankruptcy judge. Nine of Charter's creditors, who claim that the oil and insurance conglomerate owes them \$215 million, want Carter to be prohibited from transferring assets from one subsidiary to another.

Continental Gummi-Werke AG. said it would pay a 3-Deutsche-mark (\$1.11) dividend on 1983 results after omitting payments for 1982 and 1981 results. The company said it more than doubled world. group net profit to 41.3 million DM last year from 20 million DM in 1982 as volume rose 4.3 percent, to 3.39 billion DM.

Harte-Hanks Communications Inc. of San Antonio, Texas, has approved a revised merger proposil for a leveraged buyout of the company by five current officers and directors. The revised plan, ap-proved by the company's board, calls for the investor group to buy each share of the company's common stock for \$27 cash and a \$13, 20-vear debenture.

IHC Inter NV said it expects lower profit in 1984 because of lower oil prices and debt problems in some countries that are causing investment in its markets to fall. The had not profit in 1983 of 15.7 mil- cent minimum.

lion guilders (\$5.3 million), down

from 24 million guilders in 1982.

Klockner-Werke AG expects its group and parent company to break even in the year ending Sept. 30 Herbert Gienow, the managin board chairman, said Wednesday at the annual meeting. The group had a net loss of 139.7 million Deutsche marks and the parent company a net loss of 109 million

DM in 1982-83. RCA Corp. stockholders have approved rules that would complicate a suitor's unwelcome bid to take control of the company. One rule is a "fair-price" provision, which is designed to ensure that any attempt to acquire the company will be made on terms fair to all shareholders. Another staggers

Rockwell International Corp. of Pittsburgh announced that it raised the quarterly dividend to 25 cents a share from 22 cents, payable June 11 to stockholders of record May

Societe Nationale des Chemin de Fer Français (SNCF) will raise 2.5 billion francs through two 12year domestic bonds, Credit Lyonnais, the lead manager for the state owned rail company, said. It will raise 1.25 billion through a fixedrate issue with a 13.8-percent coupon and 1.25 billion through a company, which is involved in the floating-rate note based on average exploitation of offshore oil fields, bond-market rates, with a 7.5-per-

British Telecom Taps Brokers

domestic calls and phone rentals by a verighted average of more than the company, he said in addition, Britain's general retail price inflation, minus 3 percentage points.
After five years, BT would be freed

from the price controls.

BT had fought for greater free-

market. "We have to look after the interest of the consumer as well as serving its progress in reducing inflation, currently running at about

Mr. Tebbit also announced a recould cope with the government's ernment. The debt will be in the form of £2.75 billion of debentures Norman Tebbit, the trade and carrying interest of 124 to 124 industry secretary, noted that BT percent and £750 million of preferwould remain a dominant compa-ence shares carrying a gross divi-ny in Britain's telecommunications dend of 11¹⁴ percent.

Company Earnings venue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise undicated

Canada	Amer.			Pioneer Group					
	1st Quer.	1984	1983	1st Quer.	1984	1983 5.15			
Canadian Pacific	Oper Net	1350	960.3 70.4	Revenue	1.26	7.39			
Tet Quer. 1984 1983	Oper Shore	777.7	940	Per Share	191	ÖĞB			
*Revenue 146. 240.	C72, 2m-1		_						
Profits 32.4 32.2 Per Share 0.44 0.44	_		_	Sou	rthern	i i			
Les marks - mas man	Amer.	Petro	fina	ist Quer.	1984	1983			
} ·	Test Castor.	1966	1963	Revenue	7,430	1,230.			
1	Revenue	\$47.9	4223	Net Inc	165 60 0.71	109.94 0.52			
France	Net Inc	10.3	0.34 8.63	Per Specie	U.7 L	9-32			
	Ma Signare	4.73	-	US	F & G				
BNP				1st Quer.	7914	1923			
Year 1983 1982	Eastme	an Ko	dak	Revenue	39.8	\$71.1			
Profits 1,550. L480.	1st Oper.	1994	1983	Net Inc.	25.74	69.28			
1	Revenue	2.140	2130	Per Share	0,95	2.45			
Cie Gen. Bect.	Net Inc	1573	1348		. .				
Yacr 1983 1982 Profits 2403 258.1	Per Shore	0.95	0.63	Valer) Eulei	gy :			
Profits 260.3 258.1	1983) met inch 5145.9 million.	ades chi	n pe or	lst Quor.	1984	1983			
	SHALF WITHOUT			Revenue	-264	389.0 I			
[· •									
}				Net Inc	5.70 0.70				
United States	6	Max		Per Share	Q.TQ	0.52			
United States		Hex	1007	Per Share	Q.TQ	0.52			
United States	ard Quar.	HOX 1984 40L9	1913 4343	Per Share We	era liera l	(22)			
1	Pro Quar. Revenue	1984 401.9 23.0	49CT	Per Share	Q.TQ	0.52			
Alco Standard	Revenue	1984 401.9 23.0 1,04	201 201 102	We 4th Quar. Revenue	6.16 Herc i 1984 671.3 52	(52) 1963 404)			
Alco Standard	2rd Quar. Revenue Net inc Per Share 7 Mouths	1984 401.9 23.0 1,04	4943 132 132	He Goor. Revenue Het linc Per Share	0.16 Herci 1984 671.3 52 6.46	0.52 1983 806.7 4.2 0.44			
Alco Standard	Per Share	1994 401.9 23.0 1,04 1984 987.2	43C3 22.2 1,02 1943 1,046.	All Quer. Revenue Het Inc Per Share Year	0.10 tterau 1984 671.3 6.26 1984	1961 406.) 422 644			
Alco Standard 2nd Quer. 1984 1982 Revenue A1.5 4655 Quer Nat 14.4 14.5 Quer Stane A5.5 152	Per Share	1994 401.9 23.0 1,04 1984 987.2	4943 132 132	4th Quar. Revenue	0.10 Heral 1984 671.3 5.2 0.46 1984 2,700	1983 408.1 4.2 6.44 1983 2.300.			
Alco Standard 3md Gener, 1994 1992 Revenue All 655 Oper Net 144 114 Oper Store 455 154 1888 1994 1993	Per Share	1984 401.9 23.0 1,04	2013 2013 1,002 1,045 1,046 453	Ath Quar. Revenue	0.10 tterau 1984 671.3 6.26 1984	1961 1961 406.) 422 644 1963			
Alco Standard Seed Gener. 1994 1992 Revenue - 8413 4655 Contr Ret - 144 114 Contr State - 144 1993 Ist test 1994 1993 Revenue - 1450 1271 Court Met - 284 223	Per Share	1994 401.9 23.0 1,04 1984 987.2	2013 2013 1,002 1,045 1,046 453	Per Share	0.10 Hercu 1984 471.3 5.2 0.46 1984 2,700 22.1 1,94	1963 806.) 42 6.44 1963 2,300. 15.4			
Alco Standard 2nd Guer. 1984 1992 Revenue	ire Guar. Revenue Met Inc. Per Share F Months Revenue Net Inc. Per Share	1794 47LF 23.0 1,04 1984 927.2 52.1 2.28	192 192 198 198 198 453 211	Per Share	0.10 Hercu 1984 471.3 5.2 0.46 1984 2,700 22.1 1,94	1963 806.) 42 6.44 1963 2,300. 15.4			
Alco Standard 2md Georg. 1994 1992 Revestant 1915 4655 Contr fact 11.4 11.4 Oper Start 8.45 052 1st Instit 1994 1993 Revenue 1459. 1281. Oper Met 2014 2012	ire Guar. Revenue Met Inc. Per Share F Months Revenue Net Inc. Per Share	1994 401.9 23.0 1,04 1984 987.2	192 192 198 198 198 453 211	Ath Quar. Revenue	0.10 Hercu 1984 471.3 5.2 0.46 1984 2,700 22.1 1,94	1963 806.) 42 6.44 1963 2,300. 15.4			

bank leumi

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF BANK LEUMI LE ISRAEL B.M. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1983

	(YD EB))UYANGA)
	Sheqels	U.S. Dollars
ASSETS		
Cash and balances with Banks	894,455,407	8,299,670
Securities	148,249,554	1,375,610
Deposits with and loans to the Government	465,422,026	4,318,660
Loans	637,323,821	5,913,741
Loans out of deposits for the		
granting of loans	143,352,050	1,330,167
Other accounts	14,766,256	137,016
Bank premises and equipment	5,731,201	53,180
• •	2,309,300,315	21,428,044
LIABILITIES		-
Deposits	1,826,580,580	16,948,878
Deposits for the granting of loans	143,575,848	1,332,243
Debentures issued by subsidiaries	247,125,569	2,293,083
Other accounts	8,751,188	81,202
Capital, reserves and surplus	22,758,732	211,179
Capital notes - convertible into shares		44 554
of the Bank	6,604,740	61,286
Interest of outside shareholders	2, 969 ,698	27,556
Non-convertible bonds and capital notes	50,933,960	472,617
	2,309,300,315	21,428,044
Documentary credits, guarantees and	•	
other liabilities	159,594,460	1,480,880
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATE	TEMENT OF PROFIT	AND LOSS
FOR THE PERIOD ENI	DING ON 31.12.83	
	*	usands)
Operating profit, before taxation	7,182,794	66,649
Provision for taxation on operating profit	1,839,244	17,066
	5,343,550	49,583
The Bank's equity in undistributed profits		
of unconsolidated subsidiaries	354,137	3,286
Outside shareholders' interest in		
operating profit	(1,643,792)	(15,253)

idensed Statements as at December 31, 1983 of Four Main Overseas Banking Subsidiaries

Bank Leumi le-Israel (France) S.A. Bank Leumi Trust Company of New York Branches in France (In US \$ Thousands) (In FFr Thousands) 3,028,110 Total assets Net profit Bank Leumi Le-Israel (Switzerland) Bank Leumi (UK) plo 2 Branches in Switzerland and a Branch in the Cayman Islands 6 Branches and Offices in the U.K. (In £ Thousands) (in SFr Thousands) Total assets

Non-operating expenses, net

(Exchange rate on 31/12/83 - \$1.00 = 15 107.77)

NET PROFIT

bank leumi le-israel בנק לאומי

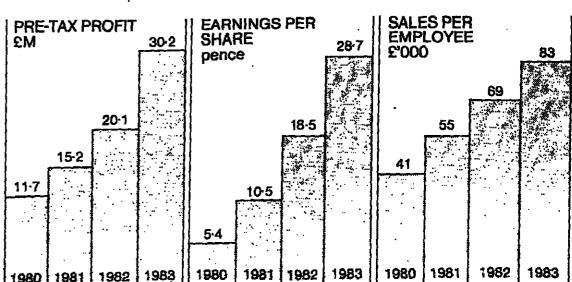
3,898,331

36,173

Laporte – Record growth continues

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULTS FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 1st JANUARY 1984.

- Record profit in 1983 up 50%
- Dividend increased to 10.5p per share up 20%
- Scrip issue 1 for 2
- Good year for all the Interox companies
- Sound progress in all product areas
- New acquisitions perform superbly
- Very encouraging start to 1984



SPECIALIST CHEMICALS AND RELATED SERVICES -- WORLDWIDE Laporte Industries (Holdings) PLC, Hanover House, 14 Hanover Square, London W1R OBE.

LAPORTE

Over-the-Counter

41% 27% UAL pf
25% 23 UAL pf
25% 23 UAL pf
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25% 25% 16% USF pf
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Wednesday's Closing

rigens. Falli. Dividend begins with date of spill. dividend paid in slock in preceding 12 manins, e n volue on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Shareholders are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held in the "Residentiezaal" of the Promenade Hotel 1, Van Stolkweg, The Hague at 2.30 p.m. on May 25, 1984.

G E Ν D A

1. Opening of the Meeting. 2. Minutes of the Meeting of 17th November

3. Report of the Executive Board on the 1983 financial year. 4. Reading and approval of the annual accounts for the 1983 financial year agreed

by the Supervisory Board. 5. Announcement of the results for the first

quarter of 1984. 6. Retirement and appointment of Members of the Supervisory Board. In 1984, Messrs. G. Gerritse, A.S. Nolst

Trenité and K. Wetherell are due to retire by rotation. The Supervisory Board has resolved to reappoint the aforesaid Members of the Supervisory Board unless the Meeting of Shareholders exercises its right to make

other recommendations or raises objections to these reappointments. The Workers' Council has made no recommendations and has also announced that the Council has no objections to these

and W.H.J. Reynaerts.

Messrs. Van den Bergh and Gerritsen, having attained the statutory age limit, will not be eligible for re-election.

The Supervisory Board propose to reappoint Messrs. Bogers, Van den Brink, Ten Duis, Hepkema and Reynaerts.

of Shareholders in 1985 are Messrs. R. van

den Bergh, W.A.J. Bogers, J.R.M. van den Brink, E. ten Duis, H. Gerritsen, G.F. Hepkerna

8. Appointment of auditors.

It is proposed to reappoint Moret & Limperg. 9. a. Appointment of the administrative organ of the company empowered to issue

shares and to depart from the preference right of Shareholders. b. Authorisation to acquire Company shares

or BDRs for a consideration. Matters arising.

11. Any other business and conclusion of the Meeting.

reappointments. Copies of the documents relating to the business of this meeting are available to Shareholders free of charge: in The Netherlands from the offices of the Company at The Hague and Amsterdam, in the The United Kingdom from the office of Ennia Holdings (UK) Ltd. at London and in Switzerland

from the office of Schweizerischer Bankverein at Zurich The Executive Board. The Hague, May 3, 1984 1 Churchiliplein

Our home is Holland. . Our market is the world



HACHETTE S.A.

lean-Luc LAGARDERE, Chairman of the Board of HACHETTE S.A., parent company of the largest French communication group, announced increasing results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1983

 The Parent Company's after tax profits for the year including extraordinary gains jumped from French Francs (F.Fr.) 103.5 million (1962) to F.Fr. 250 million this year. After tex trading, profits ex-cluding extraordinary gains in-creased from F.Fr. 83.8 million (1982) to F.Fr. 115 million

The Chairman of the Board stressed the fact that 1963 earnings suffered a full corporate income tax charge, which was not the case in 1962 due to

Alter tax consolidated earnings for the Group (not yet andited) including extraordinary gains will jump from F.Fr. 255 mil-lion a seek see to F.Fr. 255 lion a year ago to F.Fr. 320 million this year. Excluding extraordinary gains, after tax results will be in the range of F.Fr. 185 million versus F.Fr. 142 million a year

HACHETTE S.A.'s dividend to be approved by the next Share-bolders Meeting should amount to F.Fr. 16.50 versus F.Fr. 11 for the preceding year.

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Average Inflation Rate Declines to 7.9% in EC

The Associated Press LUXEMBOURG -- The Euro-

mone word

Herrida Z

pean Community's average infla-tion rate fell to 7.9 percent for the 12-month period that ended in March, Eurostat, the EC's statistics agency, said Wednesday. The an-nual rate stood at 8 percent in Feb-

Overall: consumer prices rose by an average 0.6 percent for the EC in March, down from 0.7 percent in February, it said.

Wednesday's **AMEX** Closing

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October 1984 19 Friday hursday woney conference.

Hondon



Please note these dates on your calendar now!

The fifth annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil & Money in the Eighties" will take place on October 18 and 19 at the Royal Garden Hotel in London. Major sessions will include:

- OPEC's future strategy
- The supply-demand outlook
- Major oil companies strategies
 The effect of the changing structure of the oil market on investment
 The futures and spot market.

The conference has become an annual event for many senior executives in the energy and finance sectors worldwide.

For further information please send your business card to the International Herald Tribune Oil Conference, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: (33 1) 747 16 86. Telex: 612 832.

The European bank for business in Asia

1983 HIGHLIGHTS

In 1983, European Asian Bank continued to improve its competitive position by expanding operations in key Asian business centres. New branches were opened in Lahore, Macau and Pusan, and joint ventures were established in Australia (merchant banking) and Indonesia (leasing).

The significant increase in our business volume was aided by the recovery in most of the export-oriented Asia-Pacific economies. As in previous years, the main thrust of the Bank's growth lay in short- and medium-term lending to customers, principally for trade-financing purposes.

To strengthen the Bank's capacity for future expansion, two capital increases were implemented raising shareholders' funds by a total of DM 110 million.

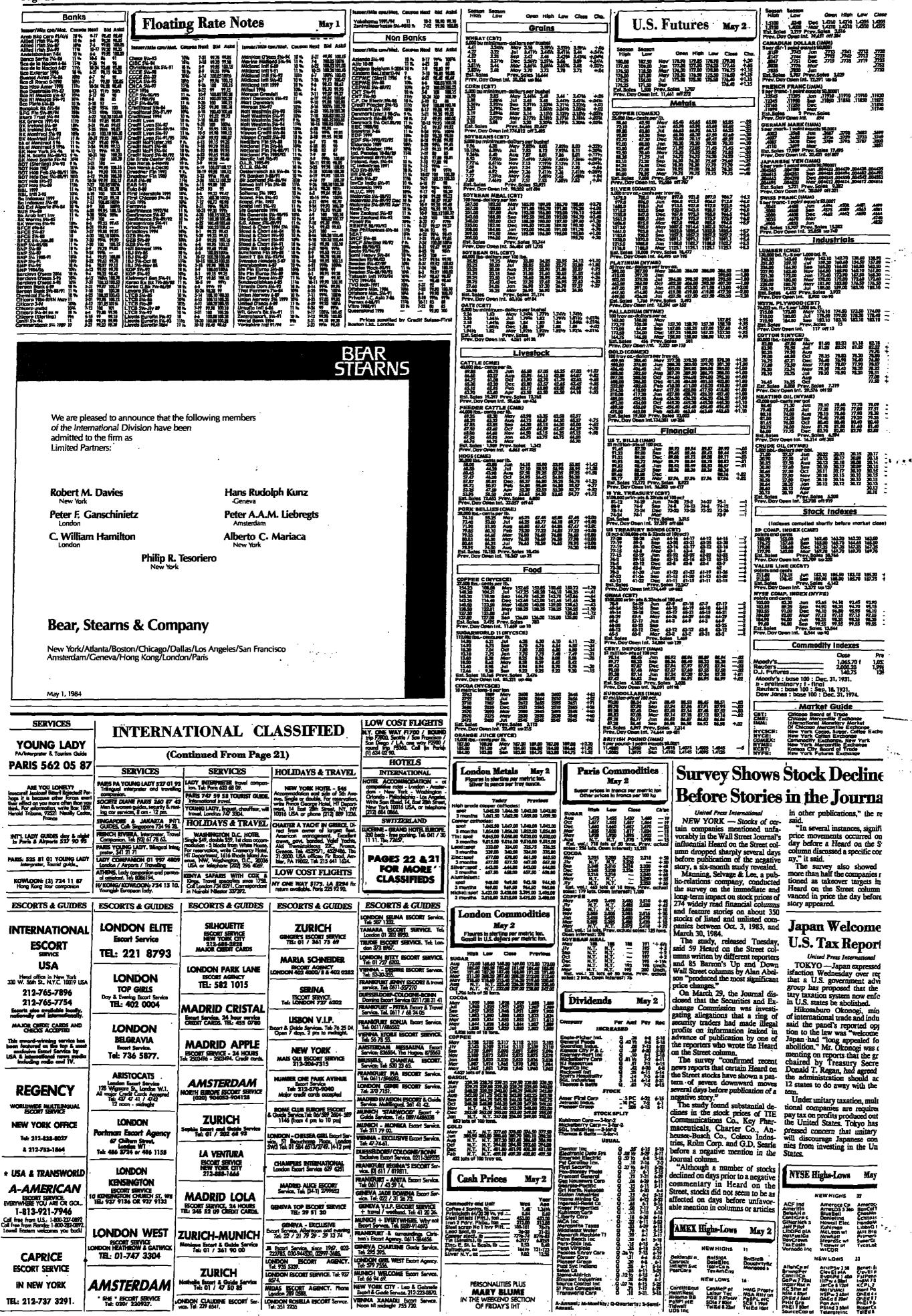


Macau's new skyline

n DM milions	1983	1982
Business volume	10,697	7,883
Total assets	8,355	6,215
Total deposits	7,561	5,640
Capital and reserves	410	300
Net interest and commission income	223.5	188.2
Taxes	36.2	42.3
Net profit for the year	20.0	14.7



Hamburg · Bangkok · Bombay · Colombo · Hongkong Jakarta · Karachi · Kuala Lumpur · Lahore · Macau · Manila Pusan · Seoul · Singapore · Sydney · Taipei · Tokyo





U.S. to Propose End to Intelsat Communications Monopoly

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration is expected to propose the opening of satellite comunications across the North Atlantic to competition, administration officials say. Intelsat, an international cooperative, has monopolized the market for two decades.

The move, which would require Federal Communications Commis- is active around the globe. sion approval, has provoked sharp objections from Intelsat and its the White House asked the FCC to member nations.

tested to the State Department and the proposal, which is expected soon. These countries fear that State Department, such a change could set back Intelsat's business and cause higher rates for its customers.

run by state-created corporations, countries with little traffic

such as Comsat, and the international cooperative, Intelsat, Comsat, which is now privately owned, is the U.S. participant in Intelsat.

But last year, two companies, Orion Satellite and International Systems Inc., applied to the FCC to lannch satellite systems. Subsequently, RCA and Cygnus filed applications. These companies have applied just for the heavily used North Atlantic route, while Intelset

At the time of the Orion filing, About 30 governments have pro-sted to the State Department and eign policy and commercial implithe FCC, in an effort to head off cations. This study was carried out by an interagency group led by the

Intelsat, which was created in 1964, is a nonprofit cooperative whose member nations pay the Until now, the international costs based on their share of traffic. communications business has been This has allowed moderate rates for

Richard R. Colino, director gen-eral and chief executive officer of the 108-nation group, has led the opposition to Intelsat's would-be mochitors.

He has said that if competition is allowed. Intelest's income would ation of Comeat. Intelest was set up fall and its rates would have to rise. in 1964, with 11 original members. At a recent meeting, Intelsat participants voted unanimously to express concern about a "fundamental shift of United States policy."

come from countries as disparate last week. as Australia, Sweden, Zaire, Singapore and the Philippines. Chris Vizas, executive vice presi-

dent of Orion, said Tuesday that his company had proposed a twosatellite system, with a third on the ground as a spare. "It would cost \$250 million to launch and operate a two-satellite system," he said.
"This is not a small-time, inexpensive undertaking.

ficials, the group agreed that permission for alternate oceanic satel-ern from governments. lite systems would be consistent with the Communications Satellite

The Satellite Act provided for "supplementary satellite services. outside the intelsat network," said Diana Lady Dougan, the coordina- for special services, and not for So far, State Department offi-tor of the State Department's office services that compete with Intelsat cials said, about 30 countries have for International Communication in regular overseas phone and telex sent protests. The messages have and information Policy, in a speech calls.

> on the major issues, a State Department official said, a disagreement broke out between the State and imerce departments.

In March, the State Department told embassies that a decision was imminent and provided them with the gist of the interagency report. This was done, a State Department

According to administration of official said, to allow the embassies

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige sent a letter to Secretary Act of 1962, which led to the cre- of State George P. Shultz complaining that the message was premature and would damage U.S. in-

> The two agencies agree that apolications should be approved only

The administration figures that But after months of agreement 85 percent of Intelsat's North Atlantic traffic is "switched," meaning that it uses connections open to the public, not private connections.

Other companies would be authorized to compete for the remaining 15 percent, such as providing television networks with feeds and corporations with private lines for conferences.

Bonn Surplus Shrank in March

. The Associated Pres

WIESBADEN, West Germany - West Germany's merchandise trade surplus nar-rowed in March to 4.54 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.68 billion) from 4.85 billion DM in February and 5.45 billion DM in March 1983, the Federal Statistics Office said Wednesday.

The agency said West Germany's current account in March had a surplus of 19 billion DM. That was a widening from a surplus of 600 million DM in February but a shrink-ing from a surplus of 3.37 billion DM in March 1983.

> The current account measures trade in both merchandise and services such as tourism, shipping and insurance.

Delors Offers Business Plan es on the dividend income would be

(Continued from Page 13) of family-held companies that are extended from three to five years, facing liquidation because of dis- according the draft law. putes over succession.

cording to a recent survey by L'Ex-

pansion, a French business maga-

adopted them, on a very limited

basis. Under Mr. Delors's plan,

which would be voluntary, terms

under which shares are purchased

would be improved. Stock options

enable managers and/or other em-ployees to buy shares in their com-

Options on purchasing shares would be extended to cover affili-

The period during which an an

panies at advantageous terms.

by the parent company.

Mr. Delors said this could serve Under the proposed law, the as "a powerful encouragement" for purchase of the shareholding employees, particularly managers, would be treated as a tax credit. to become more involved in their Expansion of stock-option

companies. plans for managers. Such plans have been legal since 1970, but ac-Provisions in the plan would also facilitate establishment of small businesses, including in trades or crafts, and also case investment rezine, only 20 companies have strictions for larger companies seeking expansion in economically ailing areas of the country, such as the Lorraine region of eastern

Thai Finance Company

RANGKOK -- The Thai Fiates, directly or indirectly owned nance Ministry said Wednesday that it has appointed trustees to supervise assets of That United employee could hold shares bought Trust Co. after a rescue plan had under the plan without paying tax-

United Illuminating Burdened With Seabrook

(Continued from Page 13)

necticut. It also bought a share of power from oil and other sources would push United Illuminating's setts, which was canceled before rates up by more than 50 percent, completion.

About the rating on the company's debentures, and the company says it has setts, which was canceled before until the status of Seabrook 1 is might demand some changes in the (Continued from Page 13) rates up by more than 50 percent, to 17 cents a kilowatt hour. The company itself has no firm esti-

Given that prospect, Mr. Lavine said, a cancellation borne at least partly by consumers was not the tor in Waterford, Connecticut, also worst possibility, although, he not- plagued by cost major overrums. In ed, "it isn't cheap."

ready paying more than most Connecticut customers, despite a population density that makes service

cheaper to provide.
United Illuminating has bought shares in nuclear stations in other areas, including 9.5 percent of Con-necticut Yankee in Haddam, Con-Moody's Investors Service lowered they threw UI into bankruptcy, it's

any U.S. bank.

According to its annual report, United Illuminating had \$666.2 million in construction work in progress at the end of last year. This involves the Millstone 3 reaci, "it isn't cheap." comparison, the total value of its Ratepayers in the area are al- investment in all of its operating generating stations, power lines, buildings, trucks and other equipment was \$357.9 million.

Its stock price has been de-

'Torpedo Stocks' Can Sink Some Portfolios

higher-risk stocks is also one of the hard to see asset mix now in favor tably international oils and oil sermain concerns about Wall Street of equities."

vice, and positioned ourselves for expressed by Calvin Puckett. The Cricorp portfolio he man-

"The penalty to investors can U.S. stocks. Cash level stands at growth is good and develops in a be too severe," he asserted, about 35 to 40 percent, or double fairly predictable way."

Acknowledging that the last sta-

He did outline a positive senario

The Wall Street half of the Citi-

for stocks that he said could well

watrain a cautious posture."

Headquartered in Geneva, he is ages is currently underweighted in ty there."

there investment officer for Citients of Wall Street exposure, at the measurement of th

portfolio, which is the largest of investment, and compares with a

just be too severe," he asserted, about 35 to 40 percent, or double

rate and have tried to stay clear of tistic shows "we are sitting firmly usues with substantial downside on the fence," Mr. Puckett said he

risk. That is, we've followed an in-expects liquidity in the portfolio to

vestment policy that generally remain high until "we can develop stacks with the big boys." a sense of conviction how things

rections" until upward pressure is fall into place, but repeated "the reduced on interest rates. However, perative case is still sufficient to

down, "doesn't give us much corp portfolio has remained rela-to hang our hat on here," he added tively stable, except to exphasize

"li's difficult to see the stock the natural-resources sector the last

For Wall Street as a whole, he will sort themselves out."

predicted a "more or less flat" mar-

"Since mid-1983 we've been quick what is normal

to cut and run when stocks deterio-

Let but with "volatility in both di-

the continued rapid pace of the

U.S. economy, despite the March

in this environment," he said. "It's regrouped in the energy stocks, no-

investment, and compares with a "stable-growth stocks, dull ones year ago when two-thirds was in like IBM and GE, but where

Moody's senior vice president, Robert Burke, cited doubt over Seabrook when the credit rating was lowered. If the plant is canceled, he said, "United Illuminating will have a difficult time recovering costs in Connecticut through rate-making procedures, given the construction. magnitude of the amount in-

But even Mr. Zitser, who argues pressed, to as low as \$15 a share in for consumers, said that at least recent days, down from \$28.87\(\frac{1}{2}\) a part of the money would have to

> He mentioned that the portfolio's largest holdings, however, are

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ESTATE

eed by owner with full

way the company is managed, bankruptcy should be avoided.

Thus far, however, executives at United Illuminating are maintaining that the worst will be avoided and Seabrook 1 will be completed, although no reactor has yet sur-vived even a "temporary" halt in

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THE VIP FOR VIPS.

Herald Eribune

Shultz, Saudi King to Confer On First Leg of Mideast Trip

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Tikhonov Again Warns West on Missile Plans

1983 Dfl. billion Annual Results

California 92677 U.S.A. market making any major headway six to nine months, he said. "We | heaves [714] 499-2255

TRITON DEVELOPMENT

32177 South Coast Highway

South Laguna

Notice of Redemption

Philip Morris International Capital N.V.

81/2% Greenwood Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of June 1, 19°1, under which the above designated Debentures were issued, Citibank, N.A. (formerly First National City Bank), as Trustee, has selected for redemption through the operation of the Sinking Fund, on June 1, 1984 (the "redemption date") at 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "redemption price"), together with accrued interest to the redemption date, 51,000,000 principal amount of said Debentures boaring the following distinctive numbers:

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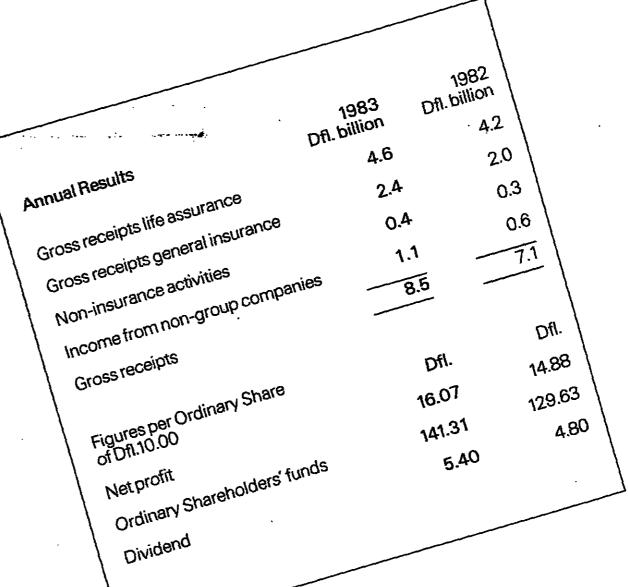
The Debentures specified above are to be redeemed for the said Sinking Fund at the option of The Depentures specified above are to be redeemed for the said sinking rund at the option of the holder (a) at the Receive and Deliver Window-5th Floor of the Trustee, No. 111 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, or (b) subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto, at the main offices of Ciribank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Frankfurt/Main, London Policable thereto, at the main offices of Ciribank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Frankfurt/Main, London (Ciribank House), Milan, Paris, Brussels and Ciribank (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg. Payments at the offices referred to in (b) above will be made by a United States dollar check drawn Payments at the offices referred to in (b) above will be made by a United States dollar check drawn on a bank in New York City or by a transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City on the redemption date, at the redemption price together payee with a cerued interest to the date fixed for redemption. On and after the redemption date, interest with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. with accruen interest to the date of accrue, and, upon presentation and surrender of the said on the said Debentures will cease to accrue, and, upon presentation and surrender of the said un me sam Dependires win cease to accrue, and, upon presentation and surrender of the said Dependires with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the redemption date, payment a ill be made at the redemption price out of funds to be deposited with the Trustee.

Coupons due June 1, 1984 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

April 36, 1984

PHILIP MORRIS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL N.V.

as Trustee.



AEGON. 1983 RESULTS REFLECT THE STRENGTH OF THE MERGER.

When the financial strength and experience of two major companies are combined, the result is continued growth and progress.

That's the belief which led to the creation of AEGON Insurance Group. And the consolidated results for 1983 of both partners to the merger, AGO and Ennia, endorse the correctness of this view.

Compared with 1982, gross receipts (including those from nongroup companies) were up by 19% to Dfl. 8.5 billion, of which Dfl. 3.5 billion originated outside the Netherlands. As well as life assurance and general insurance, our non-insurance business contributed significantly to this

Guarantee funds rose by almost 20% from the end of December to Dfl. 2.3 billion. Net profit for 1983 was Dfl. 228 million, an increase of 20% compared with 1982.

Helped by the united efforts of our employees, AEGON is now the second largest insurance company in the Netherlands and one of the top ten in the European Community. As our 1983 Annual Report reveals, AEGON looks to the future with determination and confidence in our prospects for

AEGON Insurance Group · Our home is Holland · Our market is the world

To: Public Relations Department, AEGON Insurance Group, PO Box 202, Churchillplein 1, 2517JW The Hague, The Netherlands. Please send me a copy of the 1983 Annual Report

Address



Dear Sweetheart,

night and day.

I think of you

PEANUTS



10 Upper chambers of

the heart

12 Abruzzi's all O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

COULD I HAVE ANOTHER GINGERBREAD BOY?

THE ONE I ATE IS GETTING LONESOME.

DENNIS THE MENACE

11 Kafka subject

47 Computer

everything": Shak. 56 Coll. group

BLONDIE MAY I SEE ONE ? I'M SELLING THEY'RE MADE IN AUTHENTIC THE NORTH POLE MINATURE NO!! IGLOOS ESKIMOS

You are more precious

to me than anything

in the world.

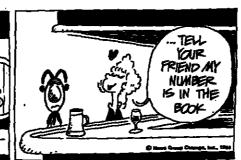
SUPPERTIME!







WIZARD of ID HOW DOES A CANCLELIGHT PHANER A BOTTLE OF WINE AND A MOONLIGHT WALK SOUND TO YOU, MY SWEET?









BOOKS

SEX AND DESTINY: The Politics of sense of humor and generosity toward men-which made "The Female Ennuch" one of the Human Fertility

By Germaine Greer. 541 pp. \$19.95. Harper & Row, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

B ACK in the early '70s, Germaine Greer emerged as the Sally Bowles of the women's movement. Flamboyant, sery and intellectual enough to casually drop references to Shakespeare and Eliot, she was constantly popping up in magazines and on television talk shows — dressed in exotic costumes and talking about how women should use sex as a 'revolutionary" tool. Although she liked to describe herself with the rather sexist term of "super-groupie," her best-selling book, "The Female Eunuch" — in which she argued that women had been castrated by a repressive society — was acclaimed for its passionate feminism and for its wit and erudition.

Now, more than a decade later, Greer has written "Sex and Destiny," a book that repudiates many of her previous stands and lays out a new gospel of abstinence, emphasizing the re-productive function of sex. As before, Greer is concerned with the societal and political implications of relations between the sexes. Her thesis in "Sex and Destiny" is that Western capitalist nations suffer from a kind of moral and sexual decadence — that we not only are obsessed with the hedonistic pleasures of recreational sex but are also profoundly hostile to children and motherhood. She argues further that we have tried to export these warped notions — along with dangerous birth control devices — to poor Third World nations, thereby corrupting their innately more healthy mo-

While Greet attempts to buttress her arguments with a stultifying array of anthropological data, historical facts, personal anecdotes and paragraph after paragraph of rhetorical fencing. "Sex and Destiny" simply doesn't

The problem is not just that the author's

way to a bitter dogmatism. It's also that man of her basic assumptions are patently untrue; riddled with contradictions. Even at the heig of the "sexual revolution," during the late '61 and early '70s, few people took permissivene as far as Greer did. And in the last few years. recent surveys reveal, Americans have vigo ously re-embraced the traditional values monogamy, lidelity and marriage. As for L' birth rate, it hasn't reached the levels of the baby-boom in the 1950s, but it, too, is on t' way back up. So much for Greer's contentic that the West is a sterile place, in the grip commercialized, consumer sex. When it comes to discussing sexual practic

most readable books of its sort - have give

When it comes to discussing sexual practic in developing and underdeveloped nation Greer is equally prone to drawing overstate and questionable conclusions. She condem: Western efforts to proselytize about birth cotrol as genocide; and she so romanticizes that the dismisses lifesaving, modernize that she dismisses lifesaving, modernize health facilities as unwanted and corruptions of the West's "thromium-plate. examples of the West's "chromium-plate technology." Women in these countries, s writes, "know that death attends too frequer ly in the traditional birthplace, but they al know that there are worse fates than death." As Greer sees it, we in the West can learn

lot from other societies' natural approaches contraception. Instead of relying on dreads things such as the pill and the IUD - win wreak havoc on women's bodies while enricing pharmaceutical companies — we should loy such alternatives as the rhythm methand coitus interruptus. Although these tec niques have been widely criticized as unre able. Greer maintains that they do in figure the prevent pregnancy, when properly practice Besides, she adds, if and when they fail, ther always abortion, which "can very well be chosen method of birth control for more a

Even better than these methods, Greer g on, is the old concept of chastity. For a chastity has a double virtue: it "endows sex activity with added importance by limiting enjoyment to special persons and spec times, and it also conserves energy that mi be better directed toward political and artis activity. Indeed, Greer contends that in moving the focus of attention from the bo politic to the body erotic, the motivation political action is destroyed;" in this sense, has become "the new opiate of the people.

In making this argument, Greer seems bave come full circle from her earlier belie When she wrote "The Female Eunuch," c will recall, her espousal of active sexuality women was based on the conviction that sext repression - rather than releasing other en gies -- caused women to assume passive roin all areas of their lives. There's nothiviews or rethinking their previous excesses, the case of "Sex and Destiny," it's only a p. that Greer does such a poor job of trying explain just why and how her views his evolved.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The N

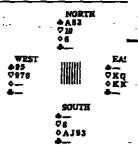
Germaine Greer

By Alan Truscort he had: a balanced 8-point ON the diagramed deal, North's two-heart re-sponse was a transfer to was indicated for South at this point, but he pushed boldly on to game, as rubber-bridge spades, and his two no-trump players are wont to do. rebid suggested exactly what

0 K 10873 50UTH (D)

Clubs were led, and South held up his ace for one round but not two. He then led the spade ten, which was covered by the queen and won with the king. A diamond finesse of the queen succeeded, and South decided that there was no hur-ry to continue spades. He exited with a club, giving West his two tricks, and was

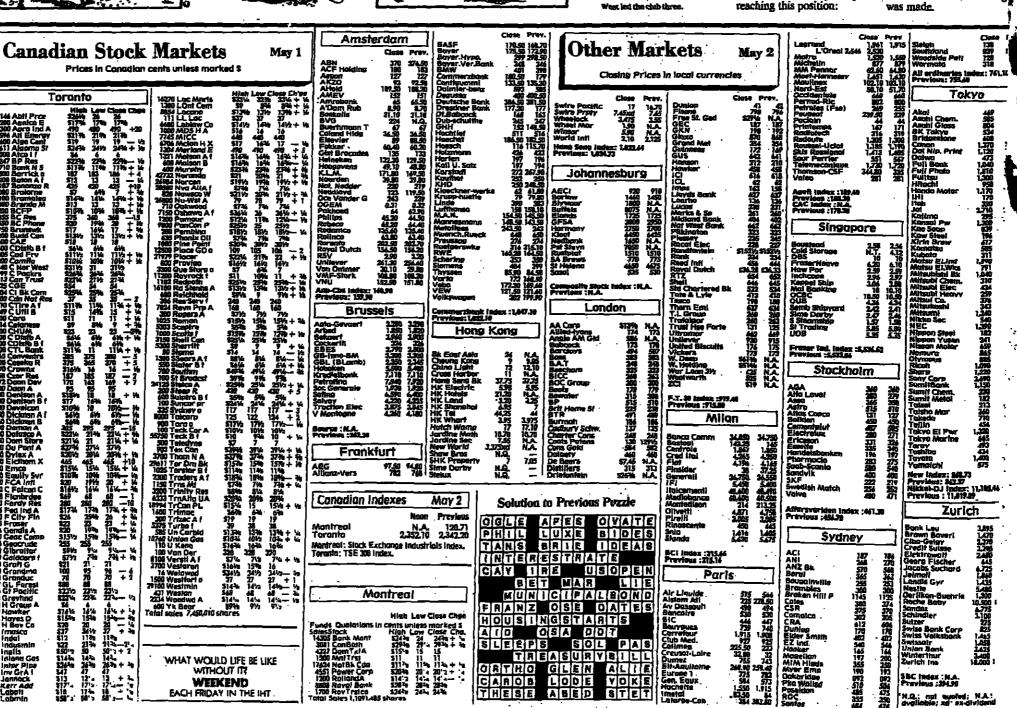
from both dummy and the closed hand, and West shifted to that suit. South took his ace and led to the spade jack, reaching this position:

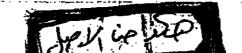


When the spade are was East was in trouble and g up the heart queen. So worked out exactly what happening, and found the ris solution: He threw a diame? finessed the diamond nine, led a heart. This forced Ea lead a diamond from the at the 12th trick, and the g

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Hand Arrold and Bob Lee OXTIN HARANG WHAT THOSE BOXERS ENGAGED IN WHILE HAVING A FEW INGRIF IN:SAVOR WRATH FELLOW EXEMPT What his neighbor said when he showed off his new lawn equipment— "MOWER" POWER TO YOU WEATHER EUROPE AFRICA AFRICA
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Cairo 40 104 11
Came Tewa 5 16 4 1
Hartura 24 75 11
Losos 31 88 2
Nairobi 22 77 11
LATIN AMERICA NORTH AMERICA MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA





Oilers Sweep; Islanders Win, Tie Series

RILOOMINGTON, Minnesous - The Edmouton Oilers defeated

cague's Campbell Conference layoff series.

Advancing to the Stanley Cup nals for the second straight year, to Otlers will face the winner of Montreal-New York Islander ries. The Islanders beat Montrel, 3-1. Tuesday to even their best-I-seven Wales Conference final. auri's shot, Ken Linseman save dmonton a 2-0 lead at 7:38 of the tird period after the North Stars ere penalized for having too many

Dino Ciccarelli scored Minnesoa's lone goal at 10:35 of the period, ame with his 13th goal of the play- fense

lavers on the ice.

offs at 19:11, after Minnesota goal-tender Gilles Meloche had been Gretzky: "We're happy to get this Nashmid blocked a shot by Denis pulled for an extra skater.

re Minnesota Stars, 3-1, here After a scoreless first period, Oiluesday night to finish off a 4-0 er defenseman Don Jackson regisveep of the National Hockey tered his first goal of the playoffs at finals by the Islanders.

NHL PLAYOFFS 4:58 of the second period. He

deked defenseman Brad Maxwell Meloche, starting for the first time since Game 2 of the North

Tapping in a rebound of Jan Chicago, made 30 saves; Fuhr arri's shot, Ken Linseman gave stopped 24 of 25 shots, including a point-blank scorcher by Keith Acton in the second period. Glen Sather, Edmonton's coach,

was obviously pleased. "We shut them down in the third period of every game in this series," he said. utting a 25-foot slapshot past That was the key. We dispelled calle Grant Fuhr. Kurn iced the the myth that we can't play de-That was the key. We dispelled

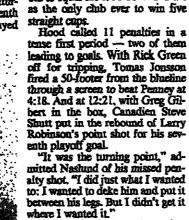
Billy Smith warmed up for his turning-point save on a second-period penalty shot by thwarting this first-period Canadien scoring thrust Tuesday. New York beat Montreal, 3-1.

far, but I guess we learned last year Potvin and took off up the ice. He that this doesn't mean much." The was hooked from behind by Island-Ollers were swept in last year's cup er defenseman Gord Dineen. Ref-

Defensemen Paul Coffey agreed. "You don't play to win the Campbell Conference championship," he said. "It's the cup that counts. Forand poked the puck past a diving ty years from now, nobody will worry about who won the Campbell Conference."

Islanders 3, Canadiens 1

in Uniondale, New York, Billy Smith stopped a penalty shot at 15:03 of the second period and Mike Bossy scored 1:37 later to spark the Islanders to their victory over Montreal. The 2-2 series resumes in Montreal on Thursday and Game 6 is scheduled for Saturday on Islander ice. A seventh game, if necessary, would be played Tuesday in Montreal.



eree Bruce Hood immediately sig-

naled for the penalty shot, the first

Smith has faced in his 116 career

playoff games.
Nashind skated in slowly and

tried to tuck a 10-foot backhander

between the goalie's legs, but Smith blocked it with his left leg pad.

took a feed from Ken Morrow and

beat goalie Steve Penney from 10

feet. It was only the right wing's

sixth goal in this year's playoffs but it was the 12th game-winning play-

off tally of his career. Dincen add-

ed an insurance goal at 2:24 of the

final period to sour New York in its

bid to equal the 1956-60 Canadiens

The tie was broken when Bossy

"You wait and hope he makes the first play," said Smith, who has started the last 26 Islander playoff games. "When he put the puck out in front of him, I know he was going to try to deke. He had room between my legs — I saw the replay and he did have room there. But it nit the pad and I had it all the way." Said Dincen: "I was trying to

atch Nashund's arm, but I got a pretty good piece of him and pulled him down. That's the type of penal-ty you almost have to take. I did deserve a hooking call, but I was really surprised they gave him a penalty shot.

"I felt very down when Hood called it because I thought the next goal would win the came

the Mariners past Minnesota, 11-8.

Mets 8, Cubs 1 In the National League, in New

York, Dwight Gooden allowed only four hits over his seven in-

nings as the Mers shut from Chica-go, 8-1. Gooden struck out 10 men for the second straight game — the

first Met pitcher to do so since Tom

Phillies 7, Expos 4

drove in five runs with two home

runs and a double as the Phillies

broke a three-game losing streak with a 7-4 verdict over Montreal.

Cardinals 10, Pirates 5

in Pittsburgh, Tommy Herr and George Hendrick, with four and

three hits respectively, drove in

three runs apiece as St. Louis sad-

died the Pirates with their fourth

Reds 2, Astros 1

Reds won their fifth straight, a 2-1

Padres 3. Braves 2

fourth and Rich Gossage recorded his eighth save in leading the Pa-

dres to a 3-2 decision over Atlanta.

In Atlanta, Kevin McReynolds's double highlighted a three-run

In Cincinnati, Dave Parker's third hit of the game, a one-out bases-loaded single in the ninth, drove in the deciding run as the

consecutive loss, 10-5.

victory over Houston.



Milwaukee Buck Sidney Moncrief soared high over Darwin Cook to nail 2 of his game-high 28 points on Tuesday night. Lanier with 24 and Bridgeman with

Bucks Defeat Nets; Lakers Easy Victors

Lanier scored 10 clutch points in son had 17 and Gminski and Darthe fourth period and led Milwaukee to a 98-94 victory over the New Jersey Nets in their National Basketball Association playoff Tuesday night, enabling the Bucks to even the best-of-seven series at one game each.

Meanwhile, Los Angeles defeated Dallas, 117-101, to take a 2-0

NBA PLAYOFFS

lead in a Western Conference semifinal series.

After New Jersey scored six straight points to slice Milwaukee's lead to 82-81 with 4:59 left in the game. Lanier sank four straight free throws in less than a minute to give the Bucks an 86-81 advantage. Mike Gminski scored from under the basket at 1:56 to pull the Nets to within 92-89 but Lanier countered with a short jumper from the baseline. After Lanier sank two free throws for a 96-90 lead, New Jersey got consecutive baskets from Buck Williams and Otis Birdsong to trail by 2 with 38 seconds to go. But Milwankee's Junior Bridgeman canned two free throws 26 seconds later to seal the victory.

Sidney Moncrief topped the winners with 28 points, followed by

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches 18. Williams had 21 points for No. MILWAUKEE - Center Bob Jersey, while Micheal Ray Richardryl Dawkins 10 cach.

Trailing at halftime, 43-38, New Jersey went on a 15-2 run in the first four minutes of the third quarter. The Bucks recovered later in the period with an 8-2 sport to lead, 63-62; their edge at the end of the third quarter was 67-65. With Moncrief pumping in 12 points, Milwaukee led 23-20 after the first

Lakers 117, Mavericks 161 In Inglewood, California, Earvin Johnson had 27 points and 11 assists as Los Angeles blew open a close game at the outset of the second half and went on to beat Dal-

las, 117-101. Having led all the way, the Lakers held a 55-50 halftime advantage -- and scored the first 14 points of the third quarter. The Mavericks got no closer than 13 points after that. Dallas narrowed the gap to 93-80 early in the fourth quarter but Los Angeles then scored 9 straight points to settle matters.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar added 22 points and pulled down 10 re-bounds for the Lakers. Rolando Blackman led the Mavericks with 27 points; teammates Jay Vincent and Mark Agnirre added 15 and 14

with Roberts still undrafted, they

traded with Washington for the

27th pick of the first round, giving

the Redskins two lower draft picks.

sure they could sign Banks - an

important consideration in a year

of USFL raids. "He's a big, fast,

smart aggressive player who can be

a dominant type of guy," said Coa-ch Bill Parcells.

and immediately announced it had

signed him. That was something of

a countercoup against the USFL,

since Jackson's brother Roger plays for the Philadelphia Stars and the Stars had actively sought Ken-

Then came the onslaught of de-

fensive players. Kansas City, which had wanted Banks, settled for defensive tackle

Bill Mass of Pitt; defense-poor San

Diego took cornerback Mossy

Cade of Texas, Cincinnati chose

Arizona linebacker Ricky Hunley

Indianapolis went for Vanderbilt

tackle Rick Bryan (to Atlanta).

SMII defensive back Russell Car-

Then came Oklahoma defensive

cornerback Leonard Coleman.

Then Philadelphia took Jackson

The Giants seemed reasonably

Draft Shows NFL on Multiple Defensive

NEW YORK - With the United States Football League having picked off some of the glamour names, the National Football League went heavily for defense and offensive linemen while choosing only one quarterback and one

running back in the first two rounds of Tuesday's annual draft. After New England ratified its thoice of wide receiver Irving Pryar of Nebraska, already signed to a four-year, \$2.6 million contract, and Houston did the same with Fryar's former teammate, guard Dean Steinkuhler, the NFL shifted

phia, which used the fourth pick of Heard of Southern Colorado, by the strongest linebacking corps in the draft to take Penn State wide Kansas City with the fifth pick of the NFL, they took linebacker Carl receiver Kenny Jackson, broke the the third round. receiver Kenny Jackson, broke the

With the USFL previously having signed the top quarterback and running back — Steve Young of Brigham Young and Heisman Trophy winner Mike Rozier of Nebraska, respectively - there was little interest in those two positions.

The first running back picked was Greg Bell of Notre Dame, who missed most of the past two seasons with injuries. He was taken with the 26th pick by Buffalo, Dean Steinkuhler, the NFL shifted which is seeking a replacement for emphatically to defense.

Of the next 14 picks, 13 were defensive players. Only Philadel-

No quarterback taken on the

first round for the first time since 1974, when Danny White was selected by Dallas in the third round. This time, the first signal-caller to go was Boomer Esiason of Maryland, whose injured passing shoulder might have hurt his first-round chances. He was taken as the 10th

pick of the second round by Cincinnati, which is seeking an eventual replacement for veteran Ken Anderson. The next quarterback picked was West Virginia's Jeff Hostetler, by the New York Giants with the third pick of the third

In all, 17 of the 28 first-round choices were defensive players and so were the first eight on the second round — making it 25 defensive players of the first 36. Of the 25, 10 were linebackers and 9 were line-

While the USFL's influence was obvious the NFL will try to get even in some measure next month in a supplement draft of this year's college players who already have signed with the spring-summer

Late in Thesday's draft the Cleveland Browns traded their fi- yer (the New York Jets), Florida nal four picks to Chicago in return linebacker Wilber Marshall (Chicafor all three Bear picks in that sup- go), Florida State defensive end Alplemental draft. An NFL source phonso Carreker (Green Bay), speculated that the Browns' owner, Washington State defensive end Art Modell — an advocate of aggressive action against the new linebacker Jackie Shipp (to Miami league — was auxious to have as — which traded up for Buffalo's

many shots against it as possible. With Fryar and Steinkuhler preants, who held the third choice and an offensive player — St. Louis were known to be seeking offensive taking wide receiver Clyde Duntackle Bill Roberts with a later

choice), Arkansas defensive end Ron Faurot (the Jets) and Maryviously locked up as the first two land defensive end Pete Koch (Cinpicks, most of the suspense of the cinnati).

first round revolved around the Gi
Finally, on the 17th, pick came

they had hinted they might trade backing up the Chicago Bears' Wildown and take Ohio State offensive lie Gault at Tennessee. After Duncan, Cleveland chose

safety Don Rogers of UCLA. Then Instead, they ended up with the there was a brief shift to offense best of both worlds. Despite one of primarily linemen.



Runner Maree Becomes U.S. Citizen

South-African born distance runner Sydney Marce, 27, ended nearly six years of political limbo Tuesday when he became a U.S. citizen at Congress Hall in Philadelphia. Because he is black, Marce had been limited in competing in his apartheid homeland; because he was from South Africa, which is banned from international competition, he was barred from numerous meets elsewhere. Marce came to the United States in 1978 to study at and run track for Villanova University. Last sumer he broke Steve Ovett's 1,500-meter world record with a timing of 3:31.24 (a week later Ovett reclaimed it in 3:30.77). Calling the naturalization ceremony "the most important occasion of my life," the Olympic hopeful added: "The only battle I have now is capturing the gold medal. I have no other worries, no other obstacles. Right now, I'm standing at the starting line in L.A."

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

SOSTON—Plocad Dave Stapleton, first baseman, on the 21-day disabled list.
CHICAGO—Colled up Al Jones, pitcher, from Derver of the american Association.
Sent Tom Brennon, pitcher, to Denver.
NEW YORK—Plocad John Montefusco, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Curf Brown, pitcher from Columbus of the International League.

ATLANTA—Plocad Bob Harmer, third baseman, on the 15-day disabled list, retruoctive to April 28. Optioned Ken Dayler, pitcher, Richmond of the International League.
CINCINNATI—Sent Paul Househalder, outfielder, to Wichita of the American Association. Called up Wayne Krynchick, Infielder, from Wichita BASEBALL

United States Footboll Loop

National Hockey League PHILADELPHIA—Signed Darren Jesses

socitender.
PITTSBURGH—Acquired Mae Monifing.de

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valked to open the inning but was

orced at second by Lowenstein.

uns in the fourth. Eddie Murray to end the threat.

owenstein moved up on Ken Sinlin Detroit, Chen Lemon drave in
leton's grounder and Gross was four runs with two home runs and

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Navne Gross.

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Tigers to an 11-2 shellacking of mance and three RBIs in leading tween second baseman Tony Ber-BALTIMORE — Mike Bod-nezard and right fielder George licker struck out nine and scat- Vukovich Bernazard called for the

Blue Jays 10, Rangers 4
Rangers 4, Blue Jays I
In Toronto, Marv Foley's tworeed six hits Tuesday night to pace ball but lost it in the lights and it salumore over Cleveland, 3-0. The ball but lost it in the lights and it fell in for a two-run double. The Irioles' sixth straight victory was the first of the year for Boddicker, against Boddicker. On the game's tho hart dropped his first three first place for butter singled to out bases-loaded walk keyed a four-run ninth-inning rally that helped Texas end a seven-game lostensions.

The Orioles nicked Bert Blyleven
3-2) for a run in the second maning

BASEBAIL ROUNDUP

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HER PRODUCTION STORM ACCOUNT STORM ACCO into a double. Andre Thornton in a 10-4 crusher.

when John Lowenstein singled and grounded out to end the iming In the ninth, Franco drew a lead-Royals 3, Brewers 0 off walk and Thornton singled, but Baltimore added their other two
Pat Tabler lined into a double play In Milwankee, Pat Sheridan drove in two runs with a triple and Tigers 11, Red Sox 2

Orioles, Behind Boddicker, Win 6th Straight Game

a single and Larry Gura combined with Dan Quisenberry on a fivehitter as Kansas City broke a threegame losing streak with a 3-0 decision over Milwankee.

White Sox 7, Yankees 5 In Chicago, Jerry Dybzinski and Carlton Fisk each drove in three runs to lead the White Sox past New York, 7-5.

Angels 4, A's 1

In Anabeim, California, Tommy John did not allow a hit for six immings and combined with Luis Sanchez on a two-hitter as California dispatched Oakland, 4-1. In the fourth. Bobby Grich was hit by a Mike Warren pitch with the bases loaded to force home the winners' first run, and in the sixth Grich touched Warren for a bases-empty homer. The Angels have won 11 of

Dodgers 3, Glants 2 In San Francisco, Steve Sax's triiner last 14 games.

Mariners 11, Twins 8

In Seattle, Spike Owens paced an 18-hit attack with a 4-for-5 perfor
Giants, 3-2.

Baseball Leaders AMERICAN LEAGUE and Wissins, S.D. 12; Milaer, Cin 10; Hoyes,

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ART BUCHWALD

Sex Revolution Ends

in the '60s and apparently was played in shaking off the sexual fought to a standstill. Finally, according to the magazine, both sides past." got tired and have now given up.

I remember the beginning of the Sexual Revolution as if it were yesterday. Three friends came over to my house and told me quietly, "The

revolution began at midnight. Are you with us or against us?" "j"m with you. But for heaven's sakes, what took you so long?"
"We had to

wait for the watt for the post-World War II babies to grow

Buchwald ready to overthrow the bourgeois mores of the '40s and '50s." I went upstairs to the bedroom and put on my old Marine uniform, which had been hanging in my closer since Japan surrendered to the United States.

'What are you doing?" my wife wanted to know. "If you don't let it out of this room I'll tell you," I said. "The

sexual revolution is going to start tonight and I'm signing up." "But you're too old," she said. "Sexual revolutions are for young

You're never too old for a sexual revolution," I said gently. "I could never face myself every morning if I knew there were so many kids out there lighting for it and I was sitting safely at home. Besides, they need a cadre of experienced GIs from the big war to show them how to do it right." "What about our children?"

"I'm doing it for them." I told in the late '60s. The kids were her. "I want them to grow up in a brought in on stretchers, most of world where they can be free of the dogmas and restraints that our generation was saddled with. I want them to have opportunities that

Queen Opens Flower Fete

United Press International LIVERPOOL - Queen Elizabeth II opened the International Garden Festival Wednesday, the nation's biggest exhibition since than 3 million visitors are expected before it closes in October.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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WASHINGTON — The Sexu-were beyond our wildest dreams. Someday when the battle is won, I hope they'll be proud of the role I

"But suppose you don't come back?" "Then hang this gold-framed picture of Hugh Hefner in the win-

My friends took me down to the recruiting station. "What do you want, Pop?" a bearded fellow in a sweatshirt and blue jeans asked me. "I want to join the sexual revolu-

He laughed. "You couldn't even pass the physical." "That's how much you know.

I'm in better condition now than I was in 1945. Test me." "We don't have time for that. We have too many recruits already. "Look, drop me behind the front lines - Vassar, Radcliffe, Sweet Briar. Experience counts a lot more

than age. "We're sorry, Pop. The sexual revolution doesn't trust anyone over 30."
"All right, so don't send me to

the front lines. But let me serve in some capacity. Maybe I could be a forward observer?

The only position we have for guys your age is in a 'M*A*S*H' unit in the rear, to take care of the sick and the wounded."

"You mean I won't see any ac-"No, but the wounded and sick need love too."

So I was assigned to the 450th 'M+A+S+H' unit at Berkeley, where some of the heaviest fighting of the sexual revolution took place them in shock, and wasted with fatigue. A sexual revolution sounds very glamorous when it begins, but when you see what it does to the bodies and minds of young people you quickly get disillusioned. After a few years I decided I couldn't take it any more and asked for a psychiatric discharge. They gave it to me with a Good Conduct Medal.

I'm glad Time magazine has declared the Revolution over. We the 1951 Festival of Britain. More should have pulled out the troops long ago, because it was one war that no one could ever have won.

An Israeli Confronts His Arab Heritage

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service

HAIFA, Israel — His father is an Arab. His mother is a Jew. That simple fact has shaped Juliano Mer's search for himself.

He has thick black hair, a strong jaw and a gaze that is curiously soft at times. Born 25 years ago in Haifa, he is an Israeli citizen. But his citizenship does not overcome his mixed ethnicity. His is both Jew and Arab, and, he says, he feels neither. He suffers the curses that each aims at the other, and so he hovers between, outside the two societies. He is an actor, playing roles on stage, in

"That can be the solution of wars," he said on the set of his latest film. "No religion, no identity, no nothing — a human being, that's all. My name is Ju-

If his name were simply Juliano, perhaps that would be an answer. But he began life as Sput-nik Hamis, named for the Soviet Union's first satellite by his father, Saliba Hamis, an Arab and a prominent figure in Israel's Comunist Party. His parents later changed his name to Julio.

Later still, when he was 18 and trying to be Jewish by volunteering for the Israeli Army, he discarded his father's family name because it was obviously Arab, and took the maiden name of his mother, Arna Mer, who had fought for Israel's independence as part of the Palmach, an elite Jewish strike unit in the 1948 war. While he was at it he transformed Julio into Juliano — a neutral Mediteranean name, he said and so became Juliano Mer.

"In school," he said, "when everybody heard 'Hamis' the atmosphere changed. Then every time I was leaving the country, and coming in, there was questioning and investigations for eight, five, six hours.

"So I decided if I'm going to be in the army, I'll change my name. It's going to be easier for me. It was one of the steps to try to be Jewish, completely, to identify with the Jewish people and to go to the army. I went to the paratroopers. I volunteered.

"And it didn't work," he con-



Actor Juliano Mer in film scene.

tinued, "because inside of me ev- tive in Prague, so Juliano and his ery time I faced a problem — when I was standing at checkpoints on the West Bank or when I was watching demonstrations of Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza. -it always came up, the Arabic thing, inside me. I felt that I wasn't well with myself when I

was doing it "It's not like with my Jewish friends. They were happy and it's power and I saw in their eyes the satisfaction of searching somebody or stopping somebody or beating. I did it because I had to show them that I'm one of them. But I felt sick. Arresting Arabs and beating Arabs and stopping Arabs in checkpoints and searching. I felt sick."

Mixed Arab-Jewish marriages are rare in Israel. When they do happen, the couple usually lives in the Arab village and the chil-dren are raised as Arabs. In a few cases, the families have settled in Jewish towns, the Arab spouse converting to Judaism and the children growing up as Jews.

For Mer, the choice of identity was not as easy because it was not forced on him. When he was 8 or 9, his father was sent by the Communist Party to be its representatwo brothers spent their forma-tive years in Czechoslovakia and, later, the Soviet Union.

During the 1968 Soviet invasion, he fell in with his older brother as a supporter of the Czechoslovak students, demonstrating with them and even battling Soviet tanks. His family moved to Moscow, then returned to Israel when he was about 15. His father, arguing that the boys would be teased by Jews, placed them in an Arab school that Mer recalls as "primitive." Pupils were hit with sticks and required to keep their hair short, he recalls. After four months, they switched to a Jewish school, where he passed for a Jew until one day a teacher, responding to his arguments about Palestinians and Arab governments, said, "Mr. Ju-lio would you please tell the class

who your father is?" Something snapped. The young man cursed, said, "My father is an Arab!" and announced to the class that he didn't care what they thought.

Actually, his friendships blossomed as a result. "People were interested," he said. "I was different. With girls, it was, "She's a very sad."

TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

nist.' But their parents felt differently, and I was kicked out of some houses because of that."

It was not the last time that his effort to embrace Jewishness suddenly disintegrated. In the army, too, he said, the sickness he described welled up and overcame him one day on a checkpoint where he was scarching Arabs' cars near the West Bank city of

"There was this car passing from Nazareth, and I knew them," he said. "They were relatives of my father. And I said, "That's it," I threw the gun and I said 'I'm going home.' And I left." For his desertion, Mer said, he spent a year in and out of jails and psychiatric institutions.

Then, Mer said, he went to England and West Germany, where he flirted with the Palestine Liberation Organization, but in the end rejected terrorism. He embraced acting, with some success.

On the stage in Tel Aviv, he played Stanley in Tennessee Wil-liams's "A Streetcar Named Desire." He had a role as an agent of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, in a film of John le Carre's novel, "The Little Drummer Girl." He was recently cast as an Arab in an Israeli film, and has iust finished another film, "Rage and Glory," in which he plays a Jewish guerrilla in the Stern Gang, one of the groups that fought the British in Palestine before the Israeli state was created.

He says that now he has gained a political screnity, above the clash of his two peoples. Unlike most in the Middle East, he says,

"Sometimes I feel sorry that I'm an outsider," he said.

Tel Aviv took the European ti-tie," he went on referring to an Israeli basketball team. "Everybody was sitting on the streets dancing and I was sitting in the balcony looking." He said to him-self: "I want something too: Maccabee, army, paratroopers, television, but something that can say Wow, it's mine." He took a

Maazel's Last Stand

by National Video Inc. of Port Oregon, in which Boroff was tographed holding cassettes o the two performers were wildly The two performers were wildly cheered, but Maazel's appearance for a curtain call was greeted by a chorus of boos. Most reviews ap-peared on Wednesday following the May Day holiday. Music writers found fault with Maazel's conducting, expressed dismay over the work of the director, Nicolas Joel, and lashed out at the designer, Carlo Tommasi. Franz Endler of Dic Presse newspaper, one of Mazzel's most outspoken critics, said: "Lorin Mazzel, who does not understand anything of the manage-ment of an opera house, has gone under audibly and visibly with 'Aida.'" Maazel announced last

ers since she was exiled to Siberia six years ago. Nudel and her sister,

rael in 1971. Friedman was allowed

D .

month he would quit his job at the end of this season in late June, two years before his four-year contract

expires, citing what he said was unwarranted criticism and lack of cooperation from government and other cultural officials. Actress-activist Jane Fonda says her five-day trip to the Soviet Union will help Jewish dissident Ida Nudel avoid harassment, but she acknowledges "there is no way I can know" whether Nudel will be allowed to immigrate to Israel. It was Nudel's first visit from foreign-

I got my ideas from my feelings, not the opposite." Still, there is a wistfulness.

"It was funny, when Maccabee

Vienna opera critics heaped labeled clearly with his own r scorn on Lorin Maazel for his handling of "Aida," the final new prohowever, will continue to seek duction of the American conductor's tenure as director of the
Vienna State Opera. The critical
reviews followed a turbulent opening on Monday with the start tenor.

> Prince Philip, the husban-Queen Elizabeth II, says tha spite having once drenched re ers with a garden hose, his retion for not being fond of the is undeserved. Philip, 62. s Tuesday at the 250th annive dinner of Lloyd's List, which scribes itself as the world's c international daily newspa "For someone who has, in my a ion at least, a wholly undesc reputation for disliking press tographers, and whose family i unknown to be the subject of ment by journalists, to be invit dimer by the oldest internat daily newspaper in the wor balm to the soul," he said. prince, who drenched photphers with a garden hose at a don flower show in 1959, speaking two weeks after his Prince Andrew, 24, created a by spraying American camers with white paint during 2 vis Los Angeles. Lloyd's Lists, wh published by Lloyd's of Lor insurers, concentrates on shir

The best-selling anthor Erne Gann, who said he is alive and Elena Friedman, applied to emi- and working on another novel, grate from the Soviet Union to Is- gested an erroneous report a gested an erroneous report a to leave but Nudel was not. Shortly game. On Monday night, Ur afterward, Nudel hung a banner Press International carried a from her apartment window that patch from New Orleans on read, "KGB, Give Me a Visa to death of a man named Ge Israel." Fonda said she became in- Nyiri at a veteran's hospital terested in Nudel when she met reported erroneously that I Friedman during a trip to Israel in had written several bestsellers der the pen of Ernest K. Gann. real Gann, 73, contacted Tue at his home in Anacortes, Wasi Woody Allen has reached a partial settlement to stop Phil Boroff in good humor. "I think mayb from playing the role of Woody
Allen. Under the agreement approved by U.S. District Judge Constance Baker Motley, advertisements featuring Boroff will be and then I plan to take up gol

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